

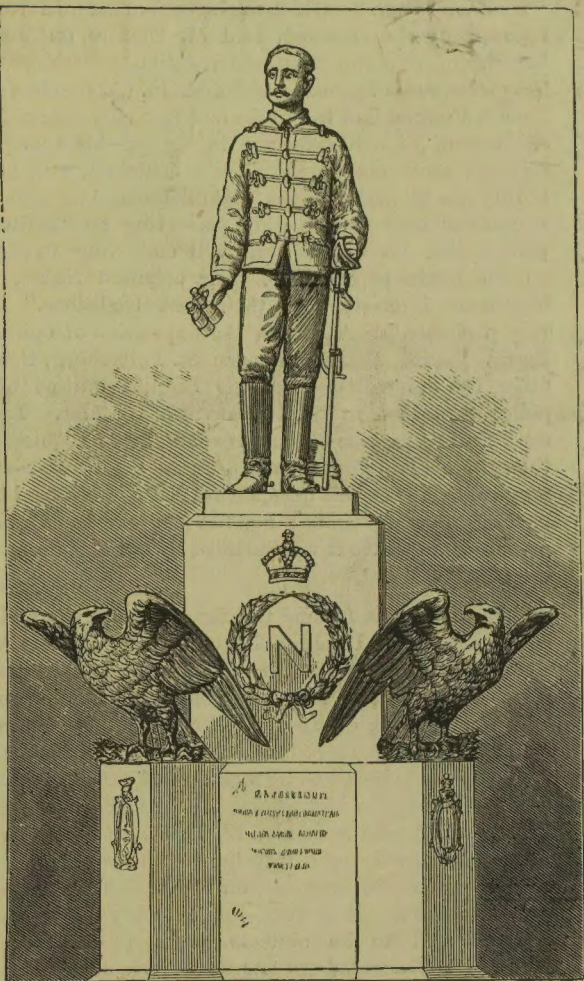
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2283.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

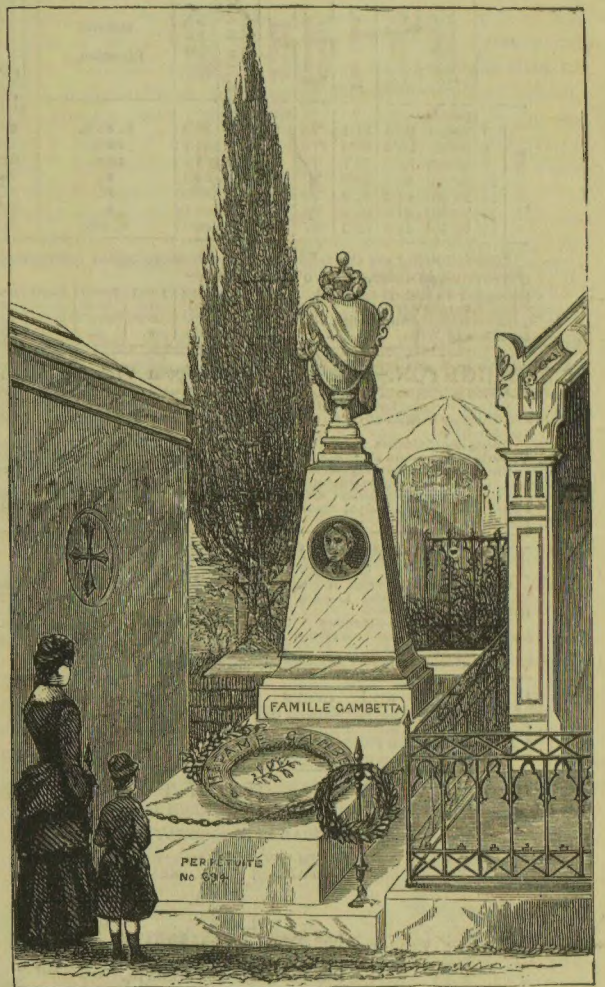
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STATUE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL,
UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES LAST SATURDAY.



THE LATE BARON MARTIN.



TOMB OF THE GAMBETTA FAMILY AT NICE.



MILITARY GAMES AT CAIRO: THE TUG OF WAR—HIGHLANDERS V. ARTILLERY.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., at Lingdale Cloughton, Birkenhead, Mrs. W. M. Mellor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Dec. 20, 1882, at St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, W.I., by the Rev. G. D. Gittens, Rector of St. Lucy's, assisted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. T. Clarke, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, James Francis Browne, of Merton Lodge, Barbados, to Agnes Martin, daughter of Fitz Herbert Alleyne, of Kensington, Barbados.

DEATH.

On the 8th inst., at Algiers, suddenly, Joseph Lovegrove, Esq., F.S.S., of 28, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; and of Fortfield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°					
7	30.389	38.4	31.1	75	9	41.3	37.4	N. ENE.	280	0.000		
8	30.117	36.9	30.4	76	3	40.5	31.7	ENE.	437	0.050		
9	29.647	34.8	26.7	72	8	39.7	33.7	ENE.	595	0.020		
10	29.551	40.2	36.8	87	10	42.6	36.1	E.	358	0.005		
11	29.591	40.2	37.9	90	10	41.8	39.5	E.	257	0.010		
12	29.483	40.0	35.9	85	10	41.7	39.0	E.	235	0.020		
13	29.304	41.8	38.3	87	10	45.5	38.7	E. NE.	813	0.010		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.447	30.204	29.741	29.603	29.583	29.571	29.562
Temperature of Air	..	39.6°	39.1°	34.3°	40.0°	39.7°	39.7°	42.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	39.8°	39.9°	39.6°	39.6°	39.6°	39.6°	40.9°
Direction of Wind	..	NE.	ENE.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

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Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.

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THEATRE MONTE CARLO

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

(French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO.

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

FAUST.

VIOLETTA.

MIGNON.

GALATHEE.

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

LE DOMINO NOIR.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.

Madame HEILBRONN.

Madame HAMAN.

Madame ENGALLY.

Madame FRAUDIN.

Madame MANSOURI.

Madame STUARDA.

Monsieur MAUREL.

Monsieur PALAZZ.

Monsieur DUFREICHE.

Monsieur PLANCON.

NICE CARNIVAL.

JANUARY 31, 1883.

GRAND CORSO DE GALA.

BATAILLE DE CONFETTI.

BATAILLE DES FLEURS.

GRAND VEGLIONE DE LA FETE VENETIEN.

Illuminations, Electric Light, Fireworks.

Five Car Prizes, £750.

Four Cavalcade Prizes, £480.

Six Mascarade Prizes, £220.

Five Mascarades on Horseback.

23 Prizes.—NICE CARNIVAL.—£1564 in Cash.

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Secretary—Mr. A. Sautone.

Treasurer—Baron Holsard de Bellet.

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FEB. 1, 3, and 5, 1883.

First Day—BATTLE OF FLOWERS, DONKEY RACES, MUSLS, &c.

Second Day—GRAND CORSO DE GALA. GRAND CAVALCADES, GROUPS OF MASQUERADES, CARS, BATTLE OF FLOWERS and CONFETTI.

Third Day—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, amounting to £200 Cash. BATTLE OF FLOWERS, TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, FIREWORKS.

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Newly Decorated, newly Upholstered, fitted with new Scenery, and rendered the safest and most elegant place of amusement in London.

The new and gloriously successful Holiday Entertainment of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

DAY PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at THREE.

Fault uis. 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets and places at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. No fees of any kind.

LYCEUM.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.—Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry.

MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, and SATURDAYS, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and Feb. 10, at Two o'clock. Box-Office (Mr. J. Harst) open, Ten to Five.

SANGER'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, CIRCUS,

AND MENAGERIE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD.

THE MOST GORGEOUS PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED.

BLUFF KING HAL.

and the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Sanger's Grand Pantomime Circus and Menagerie.

Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven.

Holders of Overflow Tickets will be admitted to either the Afternoon or Evening Performance. Children under Ten half price (gallery excepted).

Sole Proprietors, JOHN and GEORGE SANGER.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT

(Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain), ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. A STRANGE STORY, followed by a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled EN ROUTE. Concluding with THAT DREADFUL BOY, a New Afterpiece. Morning Performances Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three; Evenings, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Works for the 1883 Exhibition will be received on Feb. 5 and 6, Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Prospectus at the Agent's, 16, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

ART GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Admission Free, from Ten till Four o'clock, on presentation of card, to EXHIBITION OF DOULTON and CO.'S OPEN FIRE-PLACES and RADIATING TILE STOVES, with Art accessories.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION, 53, Pall-mall, containing 350 Works by well-known Artists in Water-Colours, three great Works by John Martin, K.L., and 50 others in Oil, NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. ROBERT HOPKINS, Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS, now Open at THE CITY OF LONDON FINE-ART GALLERY (Gladwell's), 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, will be CLOSED THIS MONTH. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling. Several new and important Etchings are included in this Exhibition.

AFTER THE BANQUET, GUILDHALL ON NOV. 10. "And they gathered up the fragments that remained." This Picture, by Mons. A. Marie, formed one of the attractions at the last Paris Salon, and is now being exhibited by Messrs. Gladwell Brothers at the CITY OF LONDON FINE-ART GALLERY, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, being by favour included in the WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS, which will be CLOSED ON JAN. 31. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue included.

INDEX TO VOL. EIGHTY-ONE.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested to send post-cards to this office with merely a line, Send Index, when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Eighty-one (from July to December, 1882) will be forwarded, post-free, to the addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, W.C. London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

A sudden blaze of light has been thrown upon the Egyptian policy of her Majesty's Ministers. At the request of the Khedive and by order of Lord Granville, Sir Auckland Colvin last week formally resigned at Cairo his position as Joint Controller. The Dual Control, which was virtually abrogated by the force of events last autumn, was in operation nearly four years, and in many respects worked well. It has in one direction reduced the public burdens by insisting on rigid economy, and has also both secured the interests of the bondholders and made more palatable the condition of the cultivators of the soil by saving them from usurious exactions. But its political attributes were a fatal flaw. When France declined to take any action relative to the Egyptian rebellion, the Dual Control became an anachronism. Attempts have since been benevolently made to give the French a purely financial authority in managing the public debt of that country. But the Duclere Cabinet has declined a position that would be shorn of political power. The retirement of our Controller has paved the way for a new scheme, which is explained in Lord Granville's despatch. The Khedive is to appoint his own Financial Adviser, who will be exclusively the servant of his Highness, and independent of external influence. He will have no right to interfere with the internal administration, to collect taxes, nor to represent the bondholders. Although Sir A. Colvin, owing to his great experience, may be invited to accept the new office, in its restricted duties, he will no longer be the servant of the British Government.

Our Foreign Minister has also addressed a Circular to the Great Powers describing, in general terms, the scheme which the British Cabinet has matured for the re-organisation of Egypt. Although that task was not formally assigned to our Government, Lord Granville truly says that "the initiative, after all that has happened, seemed to rest with them" to furnish the designs for the new Egyptian edifice. The proposals are not pretentious, but they are suited to the circumstances of an Oriental State that needs much advice and guidance, in order that the new order of things "shall be of a satisfactory character, and possess the elements of stability and progress." Beginning with the Suez Canal—an entirely international question—it is suggested that that highway shall be at all times free, but that in time of war a limit should be fixed to the continuance of ships of war in its waters, and that no hostilities shall take place in the Canal or its approaches, "even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents." This is an important and necessary restriction of the Sultan's theoretical rights. But these conditions have no reference to the territorial defence of Egypt. It is proposed that an international agreement on the subject shall be signed by the Great Powers; and, apparently, there is no difference on this point.

Lord Granville then gives an outline of needed practical reforms in the internal administration of Egypt. Something, it is said, ought to be done with a view to secure "greater economy and simplicity" in the management of the Daira and other estates, without impairing the security of the creditor. It is suggested that there shall be equal taxation of foreigners and natives—an obvious improvement—and that the mixed international tribunals shall be respite for one year, during which time a strong and trustworthy Egyptian judiciary may be organised. The material being scanty, this will be a task of no ordinary difficulty. A small army and a separate force of gendarmerie and police would provide for the external and internal security of the nation, and her Majesty's Ministers have agreed to the request of the Khedive to allow British officers, for a time, to fill certain posts in the former, while giving natives access to the higher commands. Egypt has a right, under agreement with the Sultan, to

keep up a force of 14,000, but it is understood that not more than 6000 or 8000 will now be wanted—a number which will not require a lavish expenditure, and which is, happily, quite inadequate to supply a contingent to Turkey. The importance of "an improved system for the administration of justice to natives throughout the country," and of suppressing the slave trade, and, as far as possible, slavery, in Egypt, have been urged upon the Khedive. Then the question of the development of political institutions will have to be carefully studied, with a view to the introduction of such a form of representation as will suit the circumstances of the country and afford "opportunities for future growth." Lord Granville expresses a hope that the Powers will approve of the spirit of these proposals.

France has been the first to speak, through her Prime Minister. When she found it impossible to resume that "common action"—which she herself, of her own free will, repudiated—she resumed, said M. Duclere, on Monday her freedom of action "without vexation or recrimination. This is language becoming a statesman. As the chief of the French Cabinet had to put the best face on a serious fact—the loss of French influence in Egypt—his transparent fallacies must not be too closely criticised, and he can hardly be blamed for the magniloquent but somewhat vague declaration that, while preserving an "attitude of moderation, his Government will endeavour to protect, on the banks of the Nile, their acquired rights, their legitimate interests, and their past traditions." It is very probable, judging from the expression of opinion in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and even St. Petersburg, that the other Powers will endorse the English outline of the policy contained in Lord Granville's Circular. In this case, France may be expected eventually to acquiesce, on the grounds laid down by the *Journal des Débats*:—"We may regret to see this question settled without us, but we have no right to protest against our exclusion from the arrangement, since it was justified by our abstaining from intervention."

The news from Ireland testifies to the activity and perseverance of the Dublin police and their valuable allies, the English Marines. The defiant secret societies are allowed no rest, and have now something else to think of than the plotting of fresh assassinations. On Saturday, and subsequently, more than twenty arrests were made of men who are believed to be members of the "Senate," or "Council Body," which planned the recent terrible crimes. They have all been remanded till Tuesday next, when they will be arraigned for conspiring to murder certain high officials of the Government, on the testimony of at least four informers. These turn-coats, if they can be trusted, are expected to be able to produce evidence that some of the accused were present when assassinations were discussed, and actually told off to participate in the murders; and the police are said to be in a position to show that at one time there was a plot by a gang of assassins to destroy the Lord Lieutenant and his escort by means of bombs. Although the authorities maintain a prudent reserve on the subject, they are evidently in possession of the threads of a serious conspiracy, and apparently, after weeks of diligent inquiry, they have substantial proofs in their hands. The public will await their disclosures with great interest, and in the fervent hope that justice will at length be done to the miscreants who have shed so much innocent blood and kept the Irish capital in a state of abject terror.

We suppose the political manifesto of Prince Napoleon must be taken either as an advertisement that Bonapartism is not dead or that the writer is prepared to fill the void created by the removal of M. Gambetta, or as anticipating an expected move of the Legitimists. His Highness, as he is called, was promptly arrested, and will probably be exiled. He is not of the stuff that martyrs are made of; but if anything could give him the halo of political martyrdom, it is the foolish and panic-stricken declaration of the Chamber of Deputies in favour of banishing the members of all families that have reigned in France.

The record of New-Year calamities has been sadly lengthened during the week. The ghastly story of the conflagration at Milwaukee, where a monster hotel, was, by an incendiary act, destroyed in a short time, with the loss by burning or in attempting to escape of eighty-two persons, has been followed by another hotel disaster at St. Louis, in which, though the majority of the inmates got safely away, four lives were sacrificed. On Monday also five persons were burnt or suffocated during a fire in a crowded house in a back street in Bishopsgate, others being severely injured by jumping from the windows. As ghastly as the catastrophe at the Ring Theatre at Vienna is the sudden destruction, by means of a lighted cigarette, of a large wooden circus at Berditscheff, in the government of Kieff, Russian Poland. The place was crammed with some six hundred persons, when the performance was stopped by the cry of "Fire!" In a few minutes the doors were blocked by heaps of panic-stricken fugitives, and the mass of people thus imprisoned in the ring of the blazing structure were trampled upon by the terrified horses that broke loose from the stables. In less than half an hour the circus was burnt, and nearly 300 persons had perished. At Raab, and in other places along the banks of the Theiss, there have been scenes almost as piteous, if not so terrible, owing to the floods and the freezing of the superabundant water. The lessons taught by these disasters are on the surface.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

More than a dozen years ago, when the late Prince Pierre Bonaparte was on his trial before the High Court of Justice at Tours for the homicide of Victor Noir, I remember being very much struck by the angry eloquence of Maitre Floquet. His colleague, Maitre Laurier, was vehement enough, in all conscience, in denouncing the Imperial prisoner, and the Empire itself by implication; but Floquet was a sight to see, and an orator to listen to with admiration and amazement. One of the favourite "tricks" in forensic harangues among our neighbours is for the speaker to accentuate a full stop in his discourse by pulling up one sleeve of his gown, disclose the wristband of his shirt, and tug violently thereat. M. Floquet's wristbands were very deep and very white, and were fastened with very large studs of malachite; and he tugged at them so frequently, first with one hand and then with the other, giving each sleeve its turn, that I began to be apprehensive lest his cuffs should come off, altogether. And at the conclusion of each tug he would cast around a triumphant glance at the Court, the jury, and the audience, as though he would say, "Do you hear me, Tiberius?" "Is that good enough for you, Caligula?" "Do you want any more, Nero?"

Maitre Laurier is dead; but his quondam colleague of the Tours trial is alive and flourishing. At least, I suppose him to be identical with the M. Floquet who, on Tuesday, in the French Chamber of Deputies, demanded and obtained urgency for an agreeable little bill enacting that "the French Territory, Algeria, and the Colonies are prohibited to all families which have reigned in France." The persons proscribed by this terse statute are to enjoy no political rights in France. Amiable M. Floquet!

Of course the demand for this very "thorough" law arose out of the incident of the arrest of Prince Napoleon. The Bonapartes must have grown, by this time, somewhat case-hardened to being arrested. They have, to be sure, in their time arrested a good many people, from Popes to Irreconcilable pamphleteers, downwards. Those of the rising generation who would wish to know how great a proficient in the art of locking people up was the first Bonaparte should read the "Correspondance de Napoléon Premier," in which the Emperor and King is continually writing from the most distant parts of Europe to his Ministers of Police instructing them to set the gendarmes to work and "pop" Parisians into the Conciergerie.

There being a prospect of lively political times in France, considerable curiosity will, I should say, be excited by the publication of the large and handsome volume just published by Dumoulin and Cie., of Paris, called "La Révolution, 1789-1882." M. Charles d'Héricault is the author of this remarkable work, which also comprises appendices by MM. St. Albin, Victor Pierre, and Arthur Loth. The book is written from a distinctly monarchical and clerical point of view, and its main object would seem to be the contention that the state of things in France prior to the upheaval of '89 was not nearly so bad as Republican historians have asserted it to have been; that many of the political and social reforms carried out by the Constituent Assembly had been originated and prepared under the *ancien régime*; that the Reign of Terror was a carnival of bloodshed and rapine, and the Directory a saturnalia of profligacy and fraud, and that the so-called "patriots" of the Revolutionary epoch were, in the main, a pack of bloodthirsty and mercenary rascals.

I have read all this, and a good deal more to the same purpose, in the "Revolutionary Plutarch," the perusal of which so delighted our Anti-Gallican grandfathers; in the "Guillotine" articles from the "Quarterly," by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, and especially in the Abbe De Barruel's bulky "History of Jacobinism." But the charm of M. de Héricault's book lies (to me, at least) less in its political statements and arguments than its abundant and splendid illustrations. They bring you face to face with the States-General, the Constituent, the Convention, the Terror, the "Jeunesse Dorée," the "Incroyables," and the "Merveilleuses," in their habits as they lived.

Graphically, at least, nothing is extenuated, and nought set down in malice in this panorama of patriotism, eloquence, swindling, bravery, devotion, massacre, and raving madness. The apotheosis of Voltaire and a facsimile of the last will of Louis XVI.; the Phrygian cap of a Republican school-girl, and the boyish scrawl of the poor little Dauphin whom the ruffian cobbler-jailer Simon has forced to sign himself "Louis Capet"; the Flight to Varennes and the Massacres of September; the March of the Women to Versailles, and the secret celebration of Mass under the Terror—scenes and documents such as these, copied from contemporary pictures, prints, and archives, are sown broadcast through a quarto of nearly five hundred pages.

Surely we ought to have, on the D'Héricault lines, a profusely illustrated edition of Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution." The Print Room of the British Museum would offer ample materials for such a production. Meanwhile, I have some thoughts of "Grangerising" a library edition of Carlyle's wonderful book, and turning it into, say, four big folios, full of all the "Revolution" portraits and pictures that I can pick up. To be sure, the *Daily News* in a recent "leaderette" denounced the Grangerites as a "detestable sect." Such denunciations may be disregarded. In addition to Carlyle's History, there are four books which it is almost a duty to "Grangerise"—"The Correspondence and Autobiography of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany"; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall"; Lord Stanhope's "Life of Pitt"; and "Pepys's Diary." There should be a Granger Society; and the illustrations of exhaustively Grangerised books could be multiplied by the heliographic process.

"Wanted, a name." Under this heading a gentleman signing himself a "Water-drinker" has written a letter to

the *Times* (is it "writ ironical"?) pointing out that there is a great and growing need of some one definite and suggestive term wherewith to designate a person who abstains from the use of fermented liquors as beverages. The gentleman continues—

"Teetotaler" is absurd, "Good Templar" unmeaning. "Total abstinence" is long, clumsy, and (a fault it shares with "abstinence") vague. Why not dedicate to the purpose a word made ready to hand, *ὑδροπότης*, which, in the shape of its derivative verb, occurs in 1st Timothy, v. 23! The form to be adopted would require careful consideration, for that which first suggests itself, "hydropot," would be apt to degenerate into "water-pot." I commend the subject to the consideration of word-builders.

"Well; why not 'water-pot'?" pithily asks the *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on this naïve letter. The reference to Timothy is embarrassing. 1st Timothy, v. 23, says: *Drink no longer water*, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." *Μηκέτι ὑδροπότοις* is certainly not a motto that total abstinence would like to adopt; and the educated abstainer could scarcely call himself a "hydropot" without recalling St. Paul's deprecation of water-drinking. But might not the lovers of the pump call themselves "hydrophils" or "antibacs"—"bacs" being accepted as an abbreviation of "Bacchanalians"? or, what do you say to "New Riverites"? "Waterspouters" might be turned to discourteous account, and "Acheloans" would be too recondite. But I still incline to the suspicion that the "Water-Drinker's" letter was "writ ironical."

The Total Abstiners (whose good cause is gaining ground daily) are very fond of processional demonstrations. Indeed, "Poor Humanity" seems incapable of getting on without some kind of feverish excitement; and when the stimulus of alcohol is abandoned, a "pick-me-up" appears to be found in banners, badges, and brass bands. A Temperance Fête at the Crystal or the Alexandra Palace is really a magnificent spectacle, full of hope for the future; and a procession of the "Sons of Temperance," the "Good Templars," the "Band of Hope," or some kindred organisation, may do no harm in the public thoroughfares, now and again; say at Easter or Whitsuntide.

But what do you say to this Plague of "Armies" under which people are suffering? What do you think of "Hallelujah Lasses" banging tambourines and shrieking hymns in the streets? I ask these questions simply in the interests of the Queen's peace? At Worship-street Police Court the other day, a labouring man was brought before Mr. Hannay charged with being drunk and throwing stones in Shepherdess-walk, City-road. "Shepherdess" walk! A nice thing, indeed, to get tipsy and throw stones in the heart of Arcadia! The charge arose out of the congregation of the Salvation Army at the ex-Grecian Theatre; and the police stated that when the "army" marched out of their "barracks" at the Eagle last Sunday afternoon they were confronted and hustled by an organised mob, who, like the Salvationists, kept military step and played on military instruments. There is, it appears, a "Skeleton" as well as a "Salvation" army, and the former claim the right to march and yell as freely as the latter do. The result of their rivalry is that the housekeepers in the neighbourhood of the City-road have a wretched time of it on what should be a quiet Sabbath.

A police inspector told the magistrate that on the Sunday in question there were at least five thousand persons present, and that between the two marching bodies "a great fight" was at one time imminent. On behalf of the superintendent, he asked for some advice as to how the police should proceed in the matter. Mr. Hannay declined, somewhat tartly, to give the advice requested. The police, he remarked, had a legal adviser; and if the law was not strong enough, the matter became one for the attention of Parliament. But the Sunday rioting and fighting are going on not only in London, but all over the country. Is it worth anybody's while to insist that the Queen's peace shall be kept, or not?

Comparisons are proverbially odious. That trite dictum finds an apt illustration in the last words and "more last words" which have been printed about the funeral of Léon Gambetta. Somebody wrote to the papers to say that the obsequies of the late Opportunist Chief were the most sumptuous and the most imposing that had been witnessed in Paris since the Second Funeral of Napoleon the Great. Then another newspaper correspondent wrote to say that the finest and most profoundly imposing interment he had ever witnessed was that of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

Now, if you were to ask an American, he might possibly tell you that the grandest funeral show he had ever beheld was that of Abraham Lincoln; and he would recall the pathetic incident of the inscription on the banner hung across the street in the negro quarter through which the sable pageant passed:—

He was our Boss.
We Mourn his Loss.

I was during many years extensively concerned in the undertaking line of business. The funeral of Napoleon I., at the Invalides, I saw as an amateur (and a very small one); but professionally, I have "done" the burials of the Prince Consort, of the Tsar Alexander II. of Russia, of the Emperor Napoleon III., of the Prince Imperial, of the King of Hanover, of the Great Duke of Wellington, of Lord Palmerston, of Lord Macaulay, of Edwin Landseer, and of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Stay; let me not omit the laying to earth, in St. Peter's Church in the Tower of London, of brave old Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne.

I declare that, with the exception of the Prince Consort's funeral in St. George's Chapel, Windsor—a ceremony infinitely simple, mournful, and touching, but which was witnessed by a comparatively small number of persons—the feeling which, to my thinking, appeared to be most conspicuous at the grandest funeral pageants which I have mentioned was one of the merest curiosity, mingled with an intense desire to eat and

drink before and after the procession had passed. "Those who can remember the funeral of the Great Duke will have noted that the evening preceding and the evening following it were nights of the wildest revelry that London had seen for many a year. And, remembering my undertaking experiences, I cannot avoid the persuasion that the Ancients, in regard to their public funerals, were candid and honest, and that we moderns are, in the same respect, generally Humbugs: given to prate in print of "an universal outburst of sorrow," which rarely bursts out, and "deep-felt sorrow" which, in reality, finds its embodiment in feasting and merrymaking.

Mem.: All the undertakers that the Administration of the Pompes Funèbres could bring together could not arrange a spectacle more dignified or more deeply touching than that of a simple trooper in an English regiment. The funeral of the Prince Imperial at Chislehurst came nearer the noble simplicity and beautiful pathos of a soldier's funeral than any other "function" of the kind that I have witnessed.

When Mr. Zachnsdorf sends me home my copy of the "Light of Asia," which (rather vaguely) I instructed him to bind in "Oriental fashion," forgetting that he might elect to bind it in the Arabian, the Persian, the Moorish, the Turkish, or the Hindoo style, I will send him "Pearls of the Faith; or, Islam's Rosary: being the Nineteen Beautiful Names of Allah," by Edwin Arnold, M.A., C.S.I. I detest the False Prophet Mahomet and all his works heartily, and, were he alive, I would very willingly help to hang him in his own rosary; for remembering the proverb (a Moslem proverb, too), "Where the Sultan's horse has trod there grows no grass," I cannot see that Mahometanism has ever been productive (except in Spain) of anything beyond ignorance, fanaticism, desolation, and bloodshed. But, nevertheless, I am reading Mr. Edwin Arnold's book with intense delight, for the sake of its majesty and eloquence, its wealth and beauty of imagery, and its sweet and harmonious numbers. I wish Mr. Arnold would take the Moravians as a subject for his tuneful lyre. And I am sure that a true poet, such as he is, could turn the history of the Early Quakers (what wondrous women there were among them!) to glorious account.

To those interested in things "horsey," I would strongly recommend the study of a treatise on "Harness: as it has been, as it is, and as it should be," by Mr. John Philipson, the Vice-President of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers. The book is copiously and lucidly illustrated, many of the drawings having been executed by Mr. Philipson's daughters. There are also in the text some rare woodcuts, by Thomas and John Bewick; and, as a frontispiece, the author has selected a sketch from a well-known picture of "Ulysses Ploughing the Seashore," as beautifully expressing the moral which Mr. Philipson wishes to convey in his essay, that "by kindness and good training a dumb animal can be brought under wonderful control, that simplicity in harness is desirable, and that the harness should be specially adapted to its work." This very instructive and gently written little book, to which is appended some remarks on Traction and the use of the "Cape Cart," by "Nimshivich" (remarkable name!) is published at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and by Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross.

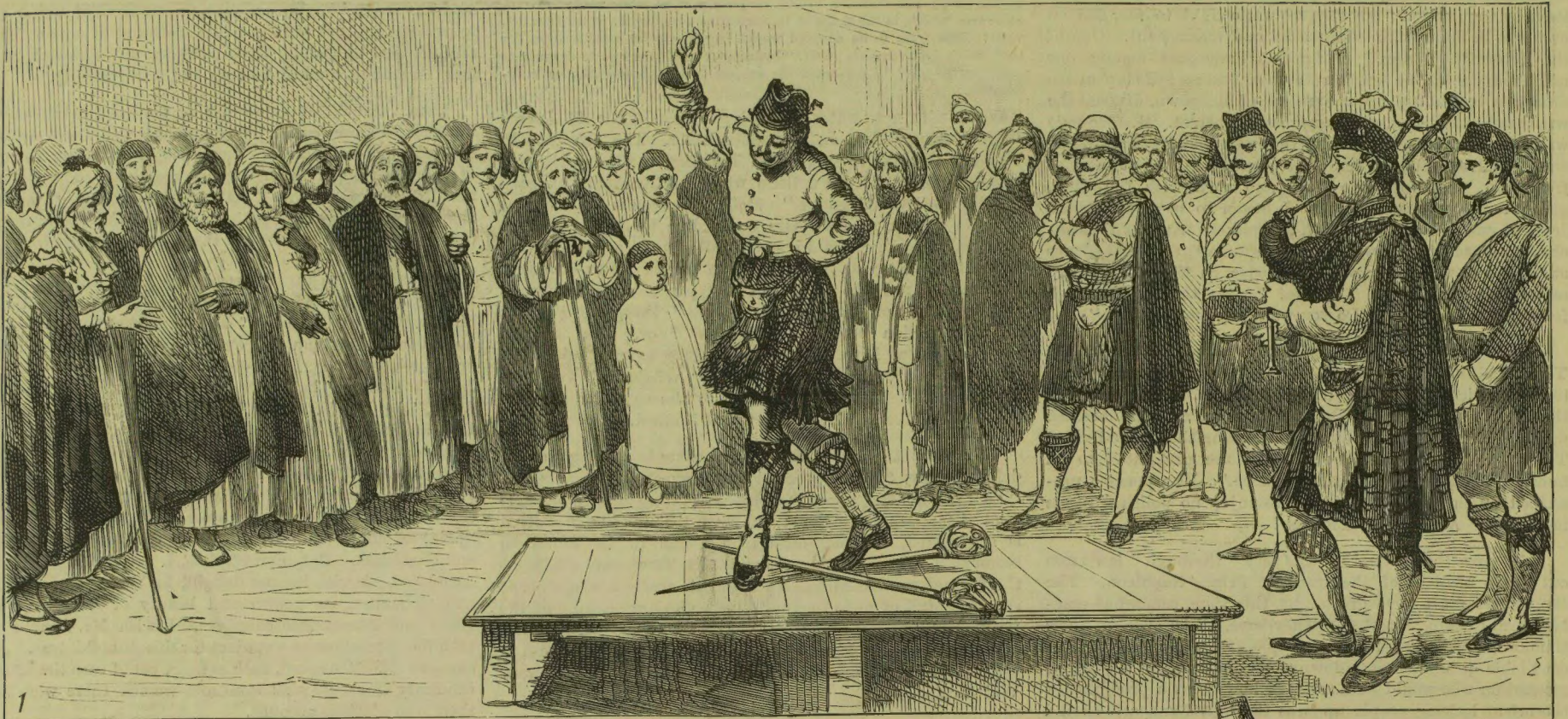
Just before I went abroad I received a pamphlet on "First Aid to the Wounded," published under the auspices of that admirably beneficent body, the St. John's Ambulance Association. I had no time to read the pamphlet, and am sorry that I did not take it to Rome with me; and now I am afraid that it has gone over the Niagara Falls (of printed matter) which cease not to roar in this house, and that it has come to grief among the Rapids. I recall it because I should like to know whether, among the wounded for whose immediate succour the St. John's Ambulance lay down rules and provide appliances, dumb animals are included.

I ran down, last Saturday, by the Pullman express to Brighton, to have a look at the beloved town, and to lunch at the Orleans Residential Club at the corner of West-street and the King's-road, a handsome, spick-and-span new mansion, in the Queen Anne's style, luxuriously furnished and appointed, and providing first-rate bed-room accommodation for its members. Captain Henry Wombwell has got the Orleans Residential Club into capital working order. The institution has made a capital start, and will, I hope, flourish exceedingly.

But from one of the windows of the club I witnessed that same Saturday forenoon a most shocking and pitiable sight. Suddenly I heard a great crash and a shouting of people. Two high-spirited horses, harnessed in a break, had bolted in the Queen's-road and galloped furiously down West-street towards the Cliff. The maddened horses first dashed into a shop near the Pantechnicon, shivering glass and doing general damage. At the bottom of West-street the runaways ran into an open fly; and in an instant the vehicle was crumpled up, literally, like Mr. Cobden's historic sheet of paper. I never saw so swift and so thoroughly complete a smash.

Two persons were seriously, but, I am glad to hear, not fatally, injured by this lamentable accident. They were at once removed to the Sussex County Hospital; the break was wheeled away; the *débris* of the crumpled-up fly were gathered up; and in less than twenty minutes nothing remained to show that anything extraordinary had happened at the bottom of West-street beyond a large pool of blood in the middle of the roadway. It had been inexplicably sad to see the poor animals standing there, minute after minute, their wounds dripping with gore. The thigh of one animal was evidently fractured, and the limb hung loose as he limped. Another had so kicked and plunged in his terror that his hind legs from the pasterns to the points of the hocks were two masses of red rawness—as red as the beef hanging up at the butcher's hard by.

Watching these suffering creatures till they were at length led away, I thought on what an inestimable thing it would be if we were all, gentle and simple, taught a little practical surgery which would enable us to give "first help," not only to wounded humans, but also to wounded brutes. G. A. S.



1. Sword Dance.

2. Throwing the Hammer.

3. Foot-Race.

GAMES OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE AT CAIRO.



1. Peter-lane, from Barry-street, looking south.

2. View from Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company's Wharf.

3. In Harbour-street.

4. German Synagogue, Orange-street.

5. Harbour-street, from King-street.

6. Portugese Synagogue, from Princess-street.

7. Ruins from McDonald's Wharf, King-street.

8. Water-lane, from King-street.

9. Princess-street, from Port Royal-street, looking north.

10. Peter-lane, from Town-street.

THE LATE BARON MARTIN.

We have recorded the death, on the 9th inst., of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, who was formerly Baron of the Exchequer. The late Judge was born in 1801, son of the late Mr. Samuel Martin, of Calmore, in the county of Londonderry, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He came to England and entered as a student at Gray's Inn, and subsequently at the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and selected the Northern Circuit for practice. In 1838 he married a daughter of Lord Chief Baron Pollock. In 1843 Mr. Martin became Q.C., and was at the general election of 1847 elected, on Radical principles, as M.P. for Pontefract. That borough he represented till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer by the Russell Administration, and occupied that position till 1873.

Our Portrait of the late Baron Martin is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

GAMBETTA'S GRAVE AT NICE.

Père la Chaise, the classic cemetery of Paris, where the mortal body of the great French Republican orator was deposited, with a grand funeral ceremony, on the Saturday after his death, was not permitted to keep it more than a few days. It was removed to Nice, the residence of his family, and was finally interred on Saturday last, in the cemetery of that town. We give an illustration of the tomb in that cemetery belonging to the family, and in which his mother was interred some thirty years ago. It is built of white marble slightly veined, and is of small size, measuring about 4 ft. wide and 7 ft. or 8 ft. in length; at each side is another tomb or vault; there is a path in front, and another path behind. This tomb is situated near the summit of the cemetery on the Montée du Château, which rises steeply in a succession of terraces, commanding the finest views of Nice, the sea, and the neighbouring mountains. Our illustration is from a Sketch by Mr. C. Sanders. The coffin was brought from Paris to Nice by a special train, which arrived at seven or eight o'clock on Saturday morning, with a number of Gambetta's political colleagues and personal friends, and members of the Union Républicaine Society. The train was decorated with funeral black hangings and silver ornaments, and a tricolour flag veiled in crape; three carriages were filled with the wreaths and crowns which had been deposited on the bier in Paris. Having lain several hours under a catafalque erected for the occasion, the coffin was carried by a funeral procession up to the cemetery. The procession, which set forth at one o'clock, was escorted by the troops of the garrison, a squadron of mounted gendarmes, three companies of the 24th Battalion of Chasseurs, three battalions of the 11th, and the 7th battery of the 38th Artillery. The first person following the hearse was an old female servant of the Gambetta family, the Mère Miette, who, leaning on the arm of a man, wept the whole way. M. Gambetta's father, M. and Madame Leris, his brother-in-law and sister, M. Spuller, and other friends of M. Gambetta followed. The car was covered with wreaths of flowers. The representatives of Masonic associations and of the army were prominent figures of the procession. The speakers at the tomb were General Carrey, on behalf of the Minister of War and the French Army, the Mayor of Nice, and the Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes, besides other official persons, and political or social connections of the deceased. The weather was chilly and rainy, and few of the townspeople or visitors to Nice were present.

THE GREAT FIRE IN JAMAICA.

The conflagration that befel the chief town of Jamaica on Monday, Dec. 11, has been mentioned in this journal. It was one of the most terrible disasters of its kind, so far as the destruction of property is concerned, and the distressing poverty it has brought upon a large number of persons. The annual races at Kingston were to have taken place next day, and many of the townspeople had gone to the race-course to witness the trial running of the horses entered for those races. In the town, the shops of Harbour-street were thronged with Christmas customers, about noonday, when the fire suddenly broke out at a timber-wharf; the sea breeze from the south increased to the force of a whirlwind, scattering the lighted embers in every direction, and in a few minutes setting fire to the houses in twenty different places. In less than an hour, the Government Savings Bank, the Colonial Bank, the offices of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the telegraph offices, the two Jewish synagogues, many warehouses, shops, and dwelling-houses, were in flames. The chief thoroughfare for the wholesale houses, known as Port Royal-street, was left a heap of smouldering ruins. The Custom-house was fortunately saved by the gallantry of a company of Bluejackets, under the command of Major-General Gamble, from Port Royal. In Harbour-street only a dozen houses remained standing, while the lower part of King-street, nearly the whole of Orange-street and Princess-street south of the Parade, a large part of Church-street, almost every wharf on the quays, besides the offices of the *Colonial Standard*, the *Gleaner*, and the *Budget*, and the principal shops, were reduced to ashes. The dense volumes of smoke which rose from the burning mass enveloped the whole city; while, as the flames burst forth, lighting up the range of mountains below which the city of Kingston slopes down to the sea, the scene was one which cannot be described. The authorities were, of course, unable to cope with such an overwhelming disaster; and not until a detachment of soldiers from the two camps arrived and (happily aided by a sudden change of wind) commenced pulling down the houses at various points, was any check given to the spread of the fire. The Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, in a despatch to the Colonial Office describing this calamity, mentions the praiseworthy exertions of Major-General Gamble, Colonel Wiseman Clarke, and the officers and men of the military garrison; also those of Commodore Purvis, R.N., and a party of officers and seamen from H.M.S. *Foam*. Mr. Kemble, the Custos of Kingston, Sir J. Lucius Smith, General Mann, and others, rendered signal service; but the Governor himself (who is about to leave Jamaica) was present throughout the fire, and distinguished himself no less by his personal sympathy than by his substantial aid to the unfortunate people who were compelled to fly in a state of panic with the little they were able to save. At a public meeting held on the following day a subscription list was opened for the relief of the sufferers, the Governor heading the list with a donation of £100. We have received from Mr. George Spencer, of Kingston, a letter bearing testimony to the great amount of distress caused by this visitation, and a series of photographs of the ruins, taken by Mr. Duperley, of that place, from which our illustrations are copied. An appeal is earnestly made to the benevolent sympathy of the English public for pecuniary aid to thousands of the inhabitants of Kingston, suddenly reduced to a destitute condition. The Bishop of Jamaica has been presiding over the local relief committee. It is proposed that the colony shall raise a loan of £200,000 or £300,000, for the rebuilding of the city.

MILITARY AND HIGHLAND SPORTS AT CAIRO.

We are indebted to Major the Hon. J. Colborne, who lately furnished a Sketch of the scene at the trial of Arabi Pasha, for several illustrations of the exhibition of Highland games, and of other military sports, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, among the British garrison of Cairo. These performances, under the patronage of the Khedive of Egypt, of the Earl of Dufferin, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, and Major-General Graham, took place in "Abdin-square," the open place adjacent to the Abdin Palace Barracks, where the grand review of British troops was held in October. They were beheld with much pleasure by a large assembly of European and Egyptian spectators, including many ladies in carriages, and nearly all the British officers and soldiers in Cairo. Racing various distances on foot, hurdle-racing, jumping, vaulting, "the tug of war," throwing the light and the heavy hammer, "putting" the light and the heavy shot, and "tossing the caber," with the Highland sword-dance, and the competition of Highland pipers, besides such odd tricks as a three-legged race, the "hop, step, and jump," and the "hitch and kick," made up a series of entertainments which gave much proof of British athletic skill. The Arabs and other Orientals were filled with admiration, if not with delight. The bands of the different Highland regiments played a selection of lively music. One of our illustrations is that of "the tug of war," in which eight men of the Royal Artillery strove at a rope with eight Highlanders, to pull each other across the line. The other Sketches are those of the peculiar Highland sports and exercises, throwing the big hammer, and the sword-dance, with a foot-race of the Highlanders. A cricket-match, and some other pastimes, with an exhibition of Arab sports, took place on the following days in the Christmas week.

MUSIC.

London performances are still comparatively limited in number, the tide of Christmas and New-Year's amusements not having yet quite subsided. As already recorded, the Monday evening and Saturday afternoon Popular concerts have been resumed, as have Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts; the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's twelfth season is in course of continuance, and the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are maintained with a constant succession of attractions.

The first afternoon Popular Concert of the year took place last Saturday, when Herr Straus was the leading and solo violinist, and Madame Sophie Menter the solo pianist. At the concert of last Monday evening, Madame Sophie Menter was again the solo pianist, and Madame Norman-Néruda appeared as leading and solo violinist. The vocalist on Saturday was Mr. Santley; on Monday, Mr. Henderson. At the concert of next Monday evening, Herr Brahms's new pianoforte trio is to be produced.

Mr. John Boosey's second and last Morning Ballad Concert of the year was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, when the programme included the names of some eminent English vocalists, Madame Sophie Menter and Madame Norman-Néruda having contributed, respectively, pianoforte and violin solos. The first evening concert of the year takes place on Wednesday next.

Haydn's "Creation" was announced for performance by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—conducted by Mr. Barnby—on Wednesday evening, with Madame Marie Roze, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Santley as the solo vocalists. The anniversary of Burns's birthday is to be celebrated next Thursday evening by concerts at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. In the first-named instance, Mesdames Marie Roze and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Vernon Rigby and other eminent vocalists will appear—one portion of the programme will be of a national character, the other being appropriated to the Garden scene from "Faust," rendered in costume. For the St. James's Hall concert Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, and other well-known vocalists are announced; Mr. H. S. Lambeth's Balmoral Choir being specially engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Henry Holmes's pleasant Musical Evenings will enter on a new season—again at the Royal Academy of Music—next Wednesday evening, when a new string quintet by Brahms will be performed for the first time here.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed by Mr. Willing's Choir at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., the principal vocalists being Miss Anna Williams, Miss Coward, Madame Patey, Miss Rosse, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. A. James, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Frederick King. Mr. Eyre will preside at the organ, and the performance will be under the direction of Mr. Willing.

Her Majesty's Theatre, it is said, will be opened at Easter by Mr. F. Leader (of the Opera Colonnade) for a season of opera bouffe, sustained by members of the Alhambra company, including M. Jacobi as conductor. Mr. H. S. Leigh's adaptation of Offenbach's "Voyage à la Lune," as successfully produced at the Alhambra, is to be given.

The prospectus of the forthcoming (seventy-first) season of the Philharmonic Society contains many interesting announcements; among them being a new symphony, illustrative of Shakspeare's "Tempest," composed for the society by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie; a prize overture to be competed for under the judgment of Sir M. Costa and Sir J. Benedict; and the first performance in public of a motet by Cherubini, the original manuscript of which (belonging to the library of Buckingham Palace) is lent to the society by the Queen. The orchestra will be on the same complete and efficient scale as before; and the recently-established Philharmonic choir will be a valuable feature in the arrangements, which include the engagement of distinguished soloists, vocal and instrumental. Mr. W. G. Cousins, the active and zealous conductor, will enter on the seventeenth season of his tenure of that office. The dates of the concerts are Feb. 15, March 1 and 15, April 25, May 9 and 30. Cherubini's motet will be given on March 1, the new symphony on March 15, and the Prize Overture on April 25.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been reappointed conductor of the Leeds Festival, to be held in October next, Mr. J. Broughton having been re-elected as chorus-master.

A recent *Gazette* announced the appointment of Mr. Henry Christopher Mance, of the Government Indo-European Telegraph Department, to be a Companion of the Order of the Empire of India. Mr. Mance holds the responsible appointment of engineer and electrician in his department, and has done good service, not only to it in the maintenance for some years of the cable between Kurrachee and the Head of the Persian Gulf, but to electrical science in the invention of new methods and formulae. But it is as the inventor of the heliograph, or sun telegraph, that Mr. Mance is most widely known, and the honour now bestowed upon him may be regarded as a recognition by the Indian authorities of the great service to the Empire obtained from the use of the heliograph during the late Afghan and other campaigns.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Another new Juliet made her appearance at a "Gaiety Matinée"—these matinées are adding a new terror to the calling of the dramatic critic—on Thursday, the Eleventh instant, in the person of Miss Fanny Lumsden, whose first appearance it was on any stage. The lady is young, comely, graceful, and highly intelligent, and she is "in society"; the last of which advantageous circumstances caused the Gaiety to be crowded by a brilliantly fashionable audience. I sent a trusted representative to the Matinée, who informed me that Miss Fanny Lumsden was received with great enthusiasm, and at the conclusion of the performance was greeted with a profusion of floral favours. The bouquet nuisance, which is becoming as intolerable a nuisance as that of tobacco smoking on the stage, is no new thing. It was caricatured nearly forty years ago in a clever burlesque of Bellini's opera of "Norma" at the old Adelphi Theatre. At the end of the duet between Norma (Paul Bedford) and Adalgisa (Wright), confederates, who were "in the joke," used to fling from the stage boxes and the front rows of the pit "market garden" bouquets, in the shape of carrots, turnips, and cabbages; and this salutary satire discouraged for a time the practice of actresses having hurled at them bouquets of expensive flowers, which were either the unmeaning tribute of the performer's immediate and "too-partial" friends, or had been absolutely bought and paid for by the actress herself. Whence come the wheel-barrows full of flowers which it is at present customary to fling across the footlights on first nights it is no business of mine to inquire. It may be that there is a particular class of mad people whose monomania it is to prowl about the Central Avenue of Covent Garden and buy nosegays for the purpose of "chucking" them at actresses after dinner; but if there be any artistes so foolish as to buy their own bouquets, I might respectfully hint to them that, for the object of self-presentation of floral tributes, artificial flowers would do quite as well as real ones. There is in existence a most beneficent institution called the Flower Girls' Brigade and Mission; and at a Bazaar for the sale of artificial flowers made by some of these girls, which was opened by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts at the Holborn Townhall more than two years ago, I purchased for eight-and-thirty shillings a prodigious "bow-pot," of all the colours of the rainbow, most beautifully and tastefully executed, which, had it been real instead of artificial, would have cost at least three guineas at a fashionable florist's. And, mind you, a glass shade and stand, with the diameter of a ten-pound plum-pudding, were included in the purchase.

When Miss Fanny Lumsden makes a "regular" appearance with a "regular" company, and not a "scratch" one, I will go to see her, and say what I think of her. For the present, it is sufficient to record that she is said to have exhibited bright promise as an actress, and that she was, on the whole, efficiently supported; that excellent actor Mr. W. Terriss playing (by special permission of Mr. Henry Irving) Romeo; while Mr. W. H. Vernon was the Mercutio, Mr. E. F. Edgar the Tybalt, and the evergreen Mr. John Ryder the Friar Laurence of the afternoon. The always-delightful Mrs. Stirling was the nurse.

Morning performances for benefits, or in holiday time, or once or twice a week generally during the run of successful plays, are perfectly legitimate things. They must entail a vast amount of over-work on all persons, from the highest to the lowest, employed in theatres; but those persons are, I suppose, paid for "over-time"; and it may be that they like the additional labour. "Theatricals" are assuredly about the most indefatigably industrious folk that one meets with, nowadays. They never seem to be tired, and are always cheerful and willing to place their services at the disposal, not only of their managers, but of their distressed brethren and sisters. Legitimate morning performances are undeniably a boon to elderly people and to children, especially those who live in the far remote suburbs. It is only these matinées for the first appearance of more or less crude amateurs that should be deprecated and discouraged to the utmost. The theatrical profession is at present overrun with amateurs of both sexes, not one in ten of whom, perhaps, is destined ever to make a name on the stage. I suggest that their debuts should be noticed only by amateur critics, whose criticisms should be published in amateur journals, printed in carmine on cambric pocket-handkerchiefs, and read out at five-o'clock tea by the attendant boy in buttons. Then the pocket-handkerchief should be sent to the wash, and the first appearance should be happily forgotten. Seriously, there is a good reason for the existence and the growth of this Plague of Matinées. In days of yore the country theatres all had "stock" companies; and it was in a country theatre that dramatic novices first tried their talents and eventually learned their profession. But wandering troupes—Mr. Sylvester Daggerwood's "Catch 'em alive" Company, Captain Jeremy Diddler's "Blood and Bonedust" Company, Miss Asphyxia Leggie's "Eros" Company, Mrs. Snorking-hurst's "Cheek" Company, and the like—traverse the provinces from end to end; and that hard-working country manager, Mr. Vincent Crummies and his "stock" company, have become things of the past. So has, to a very great extent, the art of good acting become a lost one. Good workmen are not to be made without their having served a good apprenticeship. But as "technical education" will soon be warranted to turn a lad into a complete cabinetmaker after a month's course of lectures, so, I presume, a dozen lessons from the professor of dramatic elocution most in vogue, and the experience of a couple of Matinées or so, will be thought adequate for the training of an altogether adequate Hamlet, Macbeth, Doricourt, or Young Marlow, or of an unimpeachable Miss Hardcastle, Pauline Deschappelles, Lady Teazle, or Rosalind. Rosalinds especially. Rosalinds, like poets, and cooks who can roast, are born, not made.

The great dramatic event announced to "come off" on this instant Saturday is the revival of the late T. Robertson's play of "Caste" at the Haymarket, with Mr. Bancroft as Captain Hawtree, Mr. David James as "Mr." Eccles, Mr. C. Brookfield as Sam Gorridge, the inimitable Mrs. Bancroft as Polly Eccles, and Mrs. Stirling as the Marquise de St. Maur. It will be a grand night, I hope.

G. A. S.

It is stated that the new parcels post will come into operation in June next. The delay is attributable to the complexity as well as novelty of the arrangements necessary to the satisfactory working of the scheme.

Mr. Brandram, whose great ability as an interpreter of Shakspeare is generally acknowledged, recited on Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms "Pomeo and Juliet," and the various impersonations were admirably rendered. This was the first of a series of afternoon recitals, which are to be continued every Tuesday until March 13. The best-known of Shakspeare's plays will occupy all the nine afternoons except Feb. 6, when "Selections"—from whose works is not stated—are the subjects, and Feb. 20, when "The Rivals" has been chosen.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

To investors January is the chief month of the year. It is then that most of the dividends are declared, and then consequently that their financial position for some months to come is indicated. It is something to say that all fixed interest payments have been met without a single instance of default, though as regards Spain there has been delay in respect of the interest due on the unconverted portion of the old Spanish debt, but that is no doubt due, however unworthily, to a desire on the part of the Spanish Government to put pressure upon the holders to convert into the new stock. Of the company dividends there is much to be said, for they show the usual variety of experience, and the usual deviation from what was expected by experts. The railway announcements are on many accounts entitled to take the lead. So far only the Manchester and Sheffield directors have been able to exceed what was paid last year, but the increase was less than had been looked for, so that some of the previous rise in the price was thereupon lost. However, it is not so bad to have to quarrel with a rise in the dividend of from 4 to 4½ per cent per annum, the amount carried forward being about the same as last year. The South-Eastern dividend has fallen from 8 to 7, the undivided balance being about the same. This is unfortunate for the stockholders; but the users of the line suffer so much from dear fares and unpunctual service that it would for certain be idle to ask our readers for their sympathy. But there is a certain amount of pleasure in noting how much better than was expected is the Brighton Railway report. Instead of a reduction of 1½ in the ordinary dividend the decline is 1½, and the careful and elaborate exposition of the company's affairs in the directors' report makes it appear that, though the current year may be trying, the position is still sound and the future good. My advice to the holders of Brighton Railway stocks of whatever class is "Shut your ears against all Stock Exchange or newspaper tales, and hold on." At the present prices the yield is good, and the future is promising. The Metropolitan Railway accounts are so like those of last year that they require no comment. A steady 5 per cent is, and seems destined to be, the lot of the stockholders, new works notwithstanding.

Bank shareholders are a little disappointed, for though in most cases the dividends are the same as last year, the amounts over for reserve and "carry forward" are in several cases below those of last year. Diminished resources and fewer opportunities of business seem to be the cause, compensated for, in great measure, by the better rates obtained. So far, all the London Bank dividends have been the same as last year, but the amounts left for disposal otherwise show in many cases a falling off. With the provincial banks the experience is more varied. The majority are alike in both dividends and balances; but the Swansea Bank, Limited, is to pay 8 per cent, as compared with 7, and £3000 is to go to reserve, as compared with £2000. The Southport and West Lancashire Bank again pays no ordinary dividend, but the amount carried forward is £4000, as compared with £1000. The Nottingham Joint-Stock Bank dividend is 10, against 9, and the amount carried forward shows an increase. The Manchester and County Bank and the North-Western Bank of Liverpool pay the same dividends as last year, but have larger balances left. The Wilts and Dorset Bank and the York City and County Bank have agreed to register under the Limited Liability Acts. Of the London discount companies, the National Discount is able to increase the dividend from 12 to 13 per cent and to carry forward £4500, as against £2000. The United Discount again pays 6, but carries nearly £4000 forward, as against £1300; while the General Credit pays 3s. 9d. per share, against 3s. 6d., and places £1500 to reserve, as compared with nil last year, the undivided balance being also a little greater this time.

No one will be surprised to hear that, as a body, insurance companies of all classes are worse off than they were a year ago. The Maritime Company is to make up the dividend of the year to 15 per cent, while 20 was the previous rate. The Ocean Marine pays 7½ against 10, and the Universal Marine dividend has declined from £16 13s. 4d. per cent to £10. The British and Foreign Marine rate is kept up to the very high scale of 27½ per cent, leaving no less than £127,000 undisposed of, as compared, however, with £134,000 last year. The Union Marine dividend, which was 5, is this year 7½. The fire insurance companies are also in most cases paying less. The Norwich Union is to distribute £2 per share, as compared with £5, and the Lancashire Insurance rate has fallen from 20 per cent to 15.

Under the title of the Franco-English Tunisian Esparto Fibre Supply Company (Limited), it is proposed to form an undertaking to extend to English paper-makers a share of the advantages conferred upon French concessionaires by the Bey of Tunis. It was at the time of the concession taken for granted in France, and assumed here, that the terms were exclusive as regards England; but it now appears that English firms were from the first partners in the concession, and they now propose to transfer their rights to the above company. The extent to which Esparto grass and other vegetable fibres are used by English makers of paper is represented by the imports of those materials reaching in value £1,282,000 a year. The power of this company to participate in meeting this consumption was demonstrated on Tuesday afternoon to a gathering of paper-makers, it being then shown that the company could put grass down in Liverpool for £3 18s. per ton, against £7 5s. given in 1882. The capital is £250,000, in shares of £1, of which £150,000 is to be now issued, including £18,000 in fully-paid shares, which go to the vendor. The vendor is also to receive £18,000 in cash. These two items are for the concession. The vendor further agrees to transfer certain plant and to bear certain expenses, together estimated at £15,900, of which half is to be repaid in shares and half in cash. The original concessionaire is also to receive 35 per cent of the net profits of the company. T. S.

At the annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society and the Chamber of Agriculture held at Chelmsford yesterday week Mr. J. Coope was elected chairman of the Agricultural Society, in succession to Mr. George Courtauld, M.P.; and Mr. Charles Page Wood was elected chairman of the Chamber of Agriculture, in succession to the Hon. C. H. Strutt.

The recent death of Mr. J. W. Bunney, the artist who painted for Mr. Ruskin the large picture of St. Mark's, Venice, which is now being shown in the "Venice Exhibition," was lately noticed in these columns. We learn that some friends of Mr. Bunney are collecting a sum of money to be presented to his widow "as a gift prompted by regard for her husband and his work, and by sympathy for her under her great loss." Mr. Ruskin has contributed £50. Contributions are received by Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Vernon Lushington at the Consolidated Bank, 450, Strand. Mr. Bunney has left a number of sketches and drawings of Venice, which are to be sold for the benefit of his widow and family. These are now at the Fine-Art Society, 148, New Bond-street.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

What is going to happen? Is anything going to happen? Is the King coming? Are we to have a plébiscite? Is M. Grévy really as feeble in mind as it is said? Is M. Léon Say justified in his terribly dark views about French finances? All these are questions which you are constantly hearing, but which it would be very difficult to answer. They are sufficient, however, to indicate the state of uncertainty in which we are living. But this uncertainty is by no means acute. The French have become so accustomed to the unforeseen that they are ready to foresee almost everything, even the return of the King, which would, in truth, be the most astonishing of all unforeseen phenomena. Prince Jérôme Bonaparte has brought up the question of the plébiscite in a wild manifesto posted in Paris last night. When people read this lucubration in the *Figaro* this morning, they probably thought it was one of those practical jokes of which that journal has a specialty. The manifesto, however, was genuine. Some 5000 copies were posted in Paris last night, and torn down this morning by the police. Furthermore, the incident occupied the attention of the Cabinet Council this morning, and it was decided that the author and printer of the manifesto should be prosecuted. The Prince was arrested this morning. In the Chamber this afternoon the conduct of Ministers was approved by a large majority, and urgency was voted for a bill introduced by M. Floquet banishing from French territory the members of families who had reigned in France. In the manifesto the Prince affirms his personal rights as the heir of Napoleon III., and proclaims energetically the plébiscitary doctrine, the basis of Imperial Caesarism. But what does he mean to do? What measures does he mean to take for seizing the Imperial sceptre? At this moment the manifesto, issued without the knowledge of the remnants of the Bonapartist party, seems an utterly crazy and useless act.

In the Chamber yesterday, M. Duclerc was received with icy coldness when he read the Government declaration relative to the affairs of Egypt. The sum and substance of this document is that England has had entirely her own way in the settlement of the Egyptian question, and that in consequence France has recovered "her liberty of action," and will apply herself to the safe keeping on the banks of the Nile of her acquired rights, her legitimate interests, and the traditions of her past. M. Duclerc's euphemisms had no success whatever.

The trial of the Anarchists at Lyons will, in all probability, be concluded to-morrow. Several of the accused have presented their own defence, and taken advantage of the occasion to set forth their views and to declare themselves theoretical and practical partisans of the social revolution. Prince Krapotkine's defence produced a certain impression. He endeavoured to prove the non-existence of the Internationale, and represented the present trial as a class struggle and an attack against the working classes. The Prince denied that he was the introducer of Anarchist theories into France, and attributed that honour to Proudhon and a number of thinkers of 1848. Furthermore, in demanding the expropriation of property he said he was only demanding the execution of a decree voted by the National Convention. Was that a crime? In conclusion, the Prince insisted on the class nature of this trial, and the responsibility before the working classes of the world of those who had begun it. "By birth," said the Prince, "I belong to the capitalist class; by my studies and my labours, to the class of workers. In my travels I have seen the popular classes closely, and I believe the social revolution to be near. Do not render it terrible. Stretch out your hand to the workers. I ardently desire that not one drop of blood may be spilt, and I would willingly give all my own for that end."

Before ten years have passed, according to Prince Krapotkine, we are to have a social revolution, and a redistribution of property. Meanwhile affairs continue to be managed in the old fashioned way. Sarah Bernhardt, in spite of her triumphs, her struggles, her artistic pilgrimage, her conquest of two worlds, is upset by a loss of 420,000f. invested by her in the banking business of a relative. Sarah has heavy debts, it appears. She must pay. Where can she obtain the money? By selling her jewels, gifts of Sovereigns, tributes of enthusiastic crowds, souvenirs of applause crystallised in precious stones. The sale is announced to take place at the Hôtel Dronot on Feb. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. It will naturally be a great Parisian event.

Notes and News. The interment of the remains of Gambetta took place at Nice on Saturday last. An imposing funeral ceremony was organised by the municipality of Nice, with the concurrence of the Government authorities. — Alphonse Daudet's new novel, "L'Évangéliste," has appeared in the form of a volume (Paris, Charpentier). — Some of the leading Parisian and provincial journals have opened a subscription for the benefit of the victims of the floods in Alsace-Lorraine. — A curious and interesting exhibition is being prepared for the benefit of the Société Philanthropique. It is an exhibition of the best French portraits that have been painted since the beginning of the century, including works by Gerard, David, Proudhon, Ingres, Ary Scheffer, Delaroche, Flandrin, Ricard, Meissonier, Hébert, Cabanel, and so on, down to Carolus Duran, Bonnat, and Bastien-Lepage. — The late M. Louis Blanc has left 20,000f. to Parisian children who have been deserted by their parents. The deserving of each year are to receive savings-bank books with 100f. set down to their credit. T. C.

Earthquakes are reported from Spain, eleven distinct shocks having been felt in Murcia on Tuesday morning.

A reorganisation of the Portuguese House of Peers is in contemplation. It is proposed that the Upper House shall in future be designated the Senate, and shall consist of 150 members—fifty to be chosen by the King and appointed for life, fifty to represent various sections of the community, the remaining fifty to be elected by a double process of voting.

The winter festivities of the German Court may be said to have begun on Sunday, with the so-called "Coronation and Decoration Festival," when an incredible number of ribbons, medals, and orders, from the Red Eagle of the first class down to the "universal sign of merit," were showered upon a grateful multitude. — The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin on Tuesday evening, and were received at the station by the Crown Prince and the Ambassadors of England and Russia. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Russian Embassy. — The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Monday passed the bill granting a sum of 3,000,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers from the recent inundations of the Rhine.

Prince Mirza Malcom Khan, Ambassador of the Shah of Persia, has been decorated by the King of Holland with the Grand Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands.

The Session of the Servian Skuptschina closed yesterday week after passing a bill defining the status of the National Church. A national bank has also been established, the note issue of which must be covered by securities and bullion.

The tour of the Crown Prince and Princess of Austria to Greece and the Archipelago is postponed. — The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet voted the Budget last Saturday. — Post-office savings banks on the model of those established in England have been opened in Austria. The Emperor was the first depositor at the chief office in Vienna.

The Czar and the Imperial family have removed for the winter to the Anitchkoff Palace. The Emperor and Empress arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday week, and on Saturday they held a reception at the Winter Palace, it being the birthday of the Grand Duke Alexis, as well as the Russian New-Year's Day. — The Budget for 1883 estimates the ordinary receipts at 713,500,000, and the extraordinary receipts at 65,000,000 roubles. The ordinary expenditure is set down at 708,400,000 and the extraordinary expenditure at 70,000,000 roubles, including 50,000,000 for the redemption of paper money. The Ministerial report accompanying the Budget states that the resources of the State are sufficient to make the issue of a loan in 1883 unnecessary. Several reforms of taxation are announced as imminent, and special mention is made of an intended restriction of the supplementary credits. — A circus at Berditscheff, in Russian Poland, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and 300 lives were lost.

Yesterday week the *Official Journal* of Cairo announced that Sir Auckland Colvin had tendered his resignation, the British Government ceasing to be associated with the work of the European Control. In accepting the resignation his Highness thanked Sir Auckland Colvin in flattering terms for the great services he had rendered to the Egyptian Government. It is expected that a decree will be shortly issued by the Khedive abolishing the European Control. — A despatch of Lord Granville to the Great Powers, gives an outline of the policy which England proposes to pursue in the reorganisation of Egypt. A scheme is sketched for putting the position of the Suez Canal on a clearer footing for the future. Confidence is expressed in the acquiescence of the Powers in the proposal to tax foreigners as well as natives. The question of army organisation is touched upon, and it is mentioned that the Khedive has expressed a wish to have the services of some British officers, to which her Majesty's Government have agreed.

The United States revenue-steamer Oliver Wolcott left San Francisco last Saturday for Fort Simpson, in British Columbia, to quell the Indian outbreak, at the request of the British Government, there being no British naval vessel in those waters. The Cabinet granted the desired permission on Friday, desiring (the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia states) to return the courtesy displayed by the British when a gun-boat of her Majesty visited Alaska, and put an end to the Indian trouble in 1879. — The defaulting treasurer Polk has been lodged in jail at Nashville, Tennessee. He is said to be implicated in embezzling 480,000 dols. — Newhall House, a monster hotel at Milwaukee, was burned to the ground on the 10th inst. Numbers of the guests were killed by jumping from the upper windows on to the stone pavement, and many others were burned. About a hundred lives were lost. — Another fire has occurred in a hotel in St. Louis. In consequence of the panic which arose, three or four persons were crushed to death, but the remainder of the people in the building escaped, though with difficulty. — Tweddle Hall, Albany, New York, was burnt on Tuesday last. — The German Societies in the States are actively continuing their efforts to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Germany. — Very severe weather is reported from various parts of the States, and there have been a number of deaths from cold and exposure.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise arrived at Richmond on Monday. They received the Mayor and leading citizens on Tuesday. H.M.'s corvette Dido has arrived at Charleston, in order to be at the disposal of the Princess.

The accounts received at Durban regarding the manner in which Cetewayo is being received in Zululand are of a conflicting nature. — A new graving dock forms the latest addition to the Table Bay Harbour Works. It is 500 ft. long on the floor and 530 ft. at coping level. The width between copings is 90 ft., and at the entrance 68 ft. The depth over the sill at high water is 26 ft., and at low water 21 ft. The excavation for the dock was made in the solid rock.

The Indian Government has sanctioned a grant of 100 acres of land to the son of Jiwand Singh, the native officer of the Guides Corps who behaved with so much gallantry at Cabul when Sir L. Cavagnari was killed. — Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, has returned from his Kandesh tour. His Excellency has received congratulatory addresses from several municipal bodies upon his action in connection with the local self-government scheme. — The silver medal of the Cobden Club, offered to the Bombay University for proficiency in political economy, has been won by Mahadev Vishnu Gokhale, of Elphinstone College. — The British Commissioner in Burmah, in reply to the representations of the mercantile community on the subject of recent dacoities, has stated that night patrols will be established, arms supplied to the Europeans employed in mills, and military guards posted at outlying stations.

The principal members of the newly-formed Cabinet of New South Wales have been re-elected unopposed. The Hon. Henry Copeland, Minister for Works in the newly-formed Ministry, has been defeated on seeking re-election to the Legislative Assembly. — A telegram from Hobart Town published in the *Daily News* states that the Hon. Ivo Bligh's team have defeated an Eighteen of Hobart Town and District, with seven wickets to fall.

A Bill has been introduced before the Jersey States for an alteration in the law concerning the arrangements between debtors and creditors. It is proposed that no compromise shall be legal unless the creditor pays a minimum sum of 10s. in the pound, instead of 5s., as at present.

Lady Strangford's Hospital at Cairo is now permanently established, and has been named the Victoria Hospital, at the request of the Khedive. Mr. Herbert Sieveking, who had medical charge of the hospital, has been presented by the Khedive with the Order of the Medjidieh.

Sir Richard Cayley, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has resigned; and Mr. Burnside, at present Queen's Advocate, has been appointed his successor.

Our Portrait of Sir Charles Dilke is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

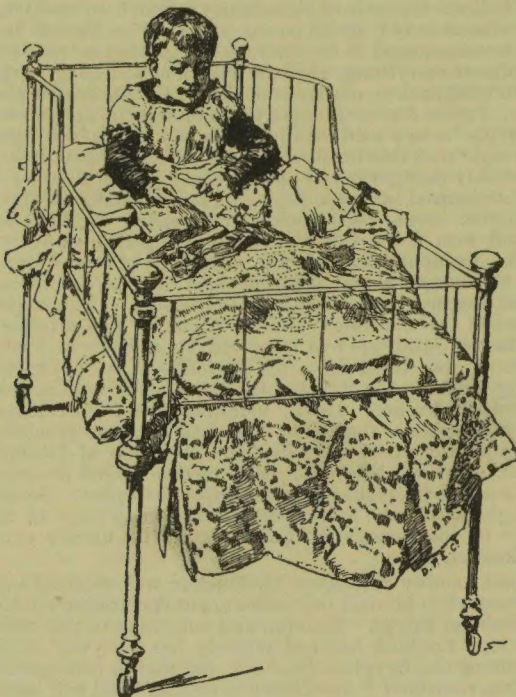
At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Arts, held on Tuesday evening at Burlington House, Mr. Benjamin William Leader (painter), Mr. Thomas Brock (sculptor), and Mr. Francis Holl (engraver), were elected Associates.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, M.P., succeeds Sir Charles Dilke as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., succeeds Lord Enfield as Under-Secretary of State for India; and Mr. Henry Brand, M.P., succeeds Lieut.-General Sir John Adye as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. The Ministerial arrangements consequent upon the recent re-adjustment of the Cabinet and the appointment of Sir John Adye as Governor of Gibraltar, are thus complete.

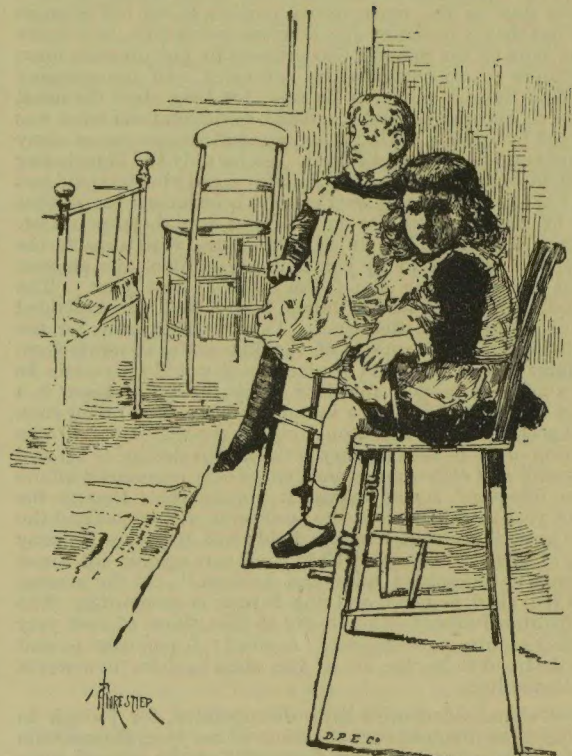
THE WEST-END HOSPITAL FOR PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY, WELBECK-STREET.



METHOD OF APPLYING GALVANISM.



DAISY BIGGS, AGED SEVEN.



EPILEPTIC BOY AND PARALYSED GIRL.

The value of a charitable institution cannot be estimated by its size, but rather by the good work it manages to accomplish; and the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy is young and small, but quite unique both in scope and aim, as previously to its establishment there was no provision for the relief of the special class of sufferers with whom it deals. This little hospital, at 73, Welbeck-street, was opened five years ago, under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who has continued to show her warm interest in it by occasional visits, by thoughtful and welcome presents, and also by honouring with her presence a concert given in its aid, at her suggestion, in the Albert Hall, on May 20 last, in which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh took part. And her Majesty

the Queen, who has so warm a heart for all children, gave a crowning and unparalleled proof of her favour by placing the Royal box on that occasion at the disposal of the secretary for the benefit of the charity. Dr. Tibbits, of 68, Wimpole-street, has been, from the very beginning, the moving spirit of this hospital; he gives it his time and the weight of his personal prestige, rallies his friends around it, and lends it the costly appliances necessary for the treatment of nervous disease. And all these advantages are applied to the greatest benefit of the greatest number, for, while everything is done with the utmost regard to health and comfort, not a penny is wasted nor a single unnecessary expense incurred. The building was once upon a time a butcher's shop, and the space formerly sacred to rounds of beef and legs

of mutton makes a capital dispensary, while the apartment behind, where Mr. and Mrs. Butcher once discussed tea and muffins, and reckoned up their gains and losses, is the consulting-room. Floors and staircases are bare, but so clean that you could eat off them in default of other accommodation, and the ten little cots in the upper rooms are as warm and cosy as any mother could wish for her own darlings. The working staff comprises the matron, Miss Sackett, who has a perfect genius for the management of children, two nurses, and a messenger and his wife, the latter of whom acts as cook, caterer, and general servant.

Thursday, Jan. 11, was a red-letter day not only for the little patients and their friends, who came to share the treat, but also for the kind physician, the secretary, and others who



ENTERTAINMENT TO THE CHILDREN.

INUNDATIONS OF THE DANUBE IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.



1. East View, from the Reichsbrücke, Vienna : Inundated dépôts of the Danube Steam Navigation, Vienna.
2. In the Prater (public park) at Vienna.

3. Breaking of a dyke at Klosterneuburg.
4. Iron gate which prevents floods entering the channel.
5. Raab (Hungary) : Honveds trying to make a dyke.

6. Deer in distress on the islands.
7. Mohacs (Hungary).
8. Church at Szigetvár, near Raab.

9. Finding villagers frozen to death.

found their pleasure in the joy of doing kindnesses. A capital tea was spread in the lower room, the cakes for which were provided by Mrs. C. R. Greene, and the little patients were ranged at a long cross-table, while the Hon. Miss Powys poured out tea for the mothers and sisters and cousins and aunts, at one running in the opposite direction. Mrs. Proctor and two gifted little boys, Master Landon and Master Henry Ronald, of 11, Harley-street, played the merriest of music; and when the meal was over, and grace had been sung, Mr. Ridley, the resident dispenser, produced a small harmonica, and accompanied the children as they sang the hymns and songs he and Miss Sackett have taught them. Meanwhile, a splendid Christmas-tree was being lit up in a room on the first floor. It was presented by the Hon. Mrs. Adamson Parker, adorned with ornaments sent last year by Lady Dudley, and laden with toys given by the proprietor of *Truth*, whose good offices did not cease here, as he also provided the dissolving-view apparatus and slides, which were shown in the tea-room as soon as the tree had been despoiled. How happy they all looked! the small boy, whose only mode of progression is on his knees, sang and cheered and clapped with a will, and the tiny girl, whose arms are paralysed, expressed her satisfaction by vigorous stamping of her little feet. And how delighted the mothers were with the dolls and scrap-books and paint-boxes given to the helpless children who had cost them such weary anxious hours during their short lives! It was a treat to see the careworn faces relax in the warmth and brightness, and the dim eyes glow with love-light as they took the little invalids into their arms and critically examined their treasures. But all these alleviations of human suffering cost money, and the income of the West-End hospital, though quadrupled during the last year by the exertions of Mr. Proctor, the indefatigable secretary, only reaches a total of £200 now, so that help is most urgently needed both in order to carry on the good work and to extend its sphere of activity. Visitors are requested to go and see for themselves, and reminded that the smallest contributions of money, clothes, household linen, game, fruit, vegetables, &c., will be most thankfully received either by secretary or matron.

The National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, on the same day entered into occupation of its fine new building, which we may describe at an early opportunity; and we are equally desirous to commend this larger institution, which was established in 1859, to liberal public support.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

From certain points of view, the beauty of St. Paul's Cathedral, irrespective of magnitude, excels that of St. Peter's at Rome, the Duomo at Florence, and every other building in this style. It is not best seen in front; we think the south-eastern view, approaching from Cannon-street, is most engaging; but the most complete view of the whole structure is that presented in our Engraving, from the south-west corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. It was from this point, at a house where he lodged during the progress of his work, that Sir Christopher Wren used, for a time, to watch it growing up, as it steadily did from 1675 to 1710, within the great architect's lifetime. Its total cost was nearly £750,000, including the architect's salary of £200 a year. Mr. William Longman's "History of the Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul in London," published in 1873, relates the manner in which this "plan handsome and noble," as it was at once pronounced to be, was gradually completed, so far as concerns the exterior, leaving the internal decoration to a future age. The west front is not what it ought to have been; it was not by Sir Christopher's design, but at the command of the Popish Duke of York, that it was encumbered with two side chapels, projecting on the north and on the south side, which lessen the apparent elevation of the towers; but the portico is grand, having two storeys, the lower Corinthian, the upper Composite, like the rest of the building. The two flanking towers have always been admired by architectural critics. The upper part of the sides is only a screen to hide the flying buttresses which have to withstand the thrust of the main vaulting, over the nave, choir, and transepts. It is well known, also, that the majestic external dome, with its diameter of 145 ft., surmounted by the stone lantern and lofty cross, is not the dome seen in an interior view. The inner dome, of brick, has a diameter of 108 ft.; and the large space above, between this and the outer dome, is occupied by a conical superstructure which really supports the lantern and cross, while the outer dome, which is a shell of timber covered with lead, only seems to do so. As a contrivance of engineering skill, this peculiar arrangement has great merit; but the purists of architectural sincerity may be inclined to regard it as a sham. The architect had intended, we learn from the "Parentalia," or memoirs written by his grandson, to make the dome of moderate height externally, corresponding with the interior; "but the old church having had, before, a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected that the new work should not, in this respect, fall short of the old; though that was but a spit, and this a mountain. He was, therefore, obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lantern of elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt. As the whole church above the vaults is covered with a substantial oaken roof and lead—for no other covering is so durable in our climate—so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone with another cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone are easy stairs to ascend to the lantern." It is, however, universally acknowledged that the exterior dome—surrounded at the base with a circular colonnade of thirty-two pillars, above which is a fine gallery, with an Attic order of pilasters—has unsurpassed grace and beauty of form.

The Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, more than half a century old, intend inaugurating the opening of their new galleries in Piccadilly this spring by making it an open exhibition to all painters in water colours. It is also their intention at the same time to open schools for the education of students in the art of water-colour painting, and endeavour to do for the student in water colours that which has been so well done for the student in oil by the Royal Academy. The classes will include all branches of the art, the principal of which will be figure, landscape, and still life, and in addition to these instructions will be given in monochrome for the purposes of illustration and drawing on wood. These schools will be entirely free, and the members of the institute will supervise the instruction to the students, as now practised by Royal Academicians. This scheme has been long contemplated, but from want of space has remained in abeyance. The students will be required to submit drawings to prove their qualification to take advantage of the schools, as it is not the intention of the institute to give elementary instruction. The commencement of the first term and other particulars will be shortly announced in the public papers. Prizes of gold and silver medals have already been promised, and any assistance of sympathisers in this direction will be gratefully acknowledged by the council of the institute.

THE COURT.

The news of the birth of the Queen's twenty-fifth grandchild was received with joy by her Majesty last Saturday; the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn having given birth to a son that morning. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, who had come to Osborne the previous day on a visit to the Queen, left to accompany the Prince of Wales to Woolwich. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church, the Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. Arthur Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, officiating. Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, the Archbishop Designate, has had an audience of, and also dined with, the Queen. The Dean of Windsor and various other guests have also joined the Royal dinner circle. Lord Sackville and Major General Du Plat will represent her Majesty on the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The Duchess of Bedford has resigned the post of Mistress of the Robes; and is succeeded by the Duchess of Roxburghe, during whose absence on the Continent (whither she is proceeding with her father, the Duke of Marlborough), the duties of the post will be fulfilled by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Marlborough House on the 11th inst. from Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses, with their sons, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace the same afternoon; and Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, presented to the young Princes, at Marlborough House, on behalf of the Hon. Thomas Holt, member of the Legislative Council of that colony, some articles of colonial manufacture, in remembrance of their visit to his estate at the spot where Captain Cook first landed in Australia. In the evening the Royal family circle went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Prince paid a visit to the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House the next day; and the Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Princes Alfred Victor and George left on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne, where they passed the night; and the Prince and Princess were at the Adelphi Theatre in the evening. On Saturday the Prince, accompanied by his sons, went to Woolwich and unveiled a statue of the late Prince Imperial. The Prince and Princess, with their sons, attended Divine service on Sunday. The Duke of Cambridge lunched, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses. Princes Albert Victor and George, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, left Marlborough House on Monday for Lausanne. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Charing-cross station, where they took leave of them. The Prince presided at a meeting of the committee of the Archbishop Tait Memorial Fund, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Albany lunched with their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Comedy Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Sandringham on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their family, witnessed the performance of "Dick Whittington," the children's pantomime, at the Avenue Theatre on Monday; and in the evening the Duke and Duchess and Prince Alfred left for Dover, en route for Berlin, to take part in the ceremonies at the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Their Royal Highnesses were received on their arrival on Tuesday night by the Crown Prince and Princess and the British Embassy. Their Imperial Highnesses accompanied the Duke and Duchess to the Russian Embassy, where they were received by the Ambassador.

The accouchement of the Duchess of Connaught took place at five minutes past twelve p.m. on Saturday at Windsor Castle, her first son being born. The Duke had left at half-past ten to attend the unveiling of the Prince Imperial's statue at Woolwich, her Royal Highness being in her usual health; but a telegram reached him en route announcing the happy event, and he returned, accompanied by Dr. Playfair, who had also been telegraphed for. Sir William Harcourt arrived at the castle in the evening, staying only a short time. The bulletins issued by Dr. Laking and Dr. Playfair announce that both mother and child are doing well. Princess Christian visited the Duchess on Monday.

The Duke of Teck was entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on Monday, prior to his distribution of prizes to the 24th Middlesex Volunteers in the Guildhall. The Duke and Duchess went to Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening.

DEPARTURE OF MR. GLADSTONE FOR CANNES.

By the advice of Dr. Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone has gone to the south of France, where he will remain for three weeks. The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, left Charing-cross terminus on Wednesday morning at 7.40, by the South-Eastern mail-train, en route for Cannes, via Dover and Calais. Sir William Harcourt was on the platform to receive the right hon. gentleman, as was also Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the company; but few others besides those travelling to the Continent were present. Mr. Gladstone entered into conversation with Sir William Harcourt and chatted with him for some time before taking his seat in the saloon carriage which had been set apart by the company for his use. Mr. Gladstone had passed an excellent night, and was in the best of spirits, his cold having completely left him. As he walked up and down the platform with Sir William Harcourt he looked quite well. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Dover at 9.30 a.m., and was met by Earl Granville, who rode in from Walmer Castle. The Premier at once went to the boat, and remained on the poop until her departure in conversation with his Lordship. There were only a few people on the pier when the right hon. gentleman arrived, but as the boat left, a cheer was raised among those present, and Mr. Gladstone, standing uncovered, with Mrs. Gladstone by his side, acknowledged the greeting until the boat was some distance off the landing-stage.

The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, which had been closed since August last for repairs, was reopened last Saturday afternoon. The President and Vice-Presidents gave a reception on the occasion to the Fellows and members of the college and other invited guests. The museum will now be open, as usual, to visitors on the first four days in the week, from eleven till four o'clock.

There were 2808 births and 1567 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 22, whereas the deaths were 213 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 12 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, and 12 from dysentery.

CHURCH.

Extensive alterations are in progress at St. Saviour's, Walmersley, near Bury.

The Rev. E. G. Ingham, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leeds, has been appointed by the Queen to the bishopric of Sierra Leone.

The Earl of Dudley has given a site and a donation of £1600 for a new church at Holly Hall, near Dudley. It is to be built from the designs of Mr. Drinkwater, of Oxford.

Mr. R. Smith, of Goldings, has given a peal of six bells, cast by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, Whitechapel, to the Church of Holy Trinity, Bengoe, Hertford.

The officers of the Wiltshire Regiment have offered to pay for the expense of fixing a clock in the tower of Salisbury Cathedral, in memory of their comrades who recently fell in Afghanistan, and the offer has been accepted.

St. Michael's Church, Malton, is in course of restoration. Earl Fitzwilliam has given a second subscription of £200 towards the cost of the work, making, in all, £700 which he has given to the fund.

The Bishopric of Truro has been offered to the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square; and the Bishopric of Llandaff to the Ven. Richard Lewis, Archdeacon of St. David's.

The scheme for a new parish church for the parish of Portsea, for which Mr. W. H. Smith has promised £500, is to be vigorously pushed forward, having been approved by the Bishop of Winchester.

At a meeting of the Holsworthy Church Restoration Committee it was unanimously resolved to completely restore the church and to add the proposed north aisle, and Mr. W. Wiffen's tender of £1524 has been accepted.

The parish church, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, has been reopened, after the substantial restoration of the chancel; the greater part of the expense having been defrayed by the Rector, the Rev. J. C. Blackmore.

The Manchester Church Building Society collected upwards of £7000 last year, and made grants to the amount of nearly £4000. Additional grants have been made since the commencement of the new year.

Under the will of the late Richard Ellison, Esq., of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincolnshire, a legacy of £500 has been left to the Choir Benevolent Fund, which is established for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Lay Clerks in Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches.

The Rev. P. H. Leary has been presented with a silver communion service and other gifts as a testimonial, from the parishioners of East Retford, of the esteem in which he has been held during his ministry in the parish, which he is now leaving for an appointment in Oxford.

It is in contemplation to provide a new tower, with a peal of bells, for St. Paul's Church, Preston, which was erected in 1825. During the past year very extensive alterations and improvements have been effected in the fabric, at a cost of upwards of £2400.

The fine old tower to the parish church of Winterton, Norfolk, one of the loftiest in the county, and once used as a beacon for mariners, is to be restored, at the expense of Mrs. Burnley Hume, who has given £1000 for the proposed work. Some years since the nave was entirely restored by the munificence of the same lady.

A further block of buildings adjacent to the Church of St. John the Divine, Kennington, is in course of erection, mainly at the expense of the present Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Brooke. A large portion of the cost of the church itself, which has already involved an outlay of about £20,000, was borne by Mr. Brooke, who has since erected a mission chapel, and more recently additional schools, which alone have cost about £6000. The new buildings consist of a parochial hall and rooms for the purposes of the parish.

The Prince of Wales presided on Monday in the Jerusalem Chamber at a meeting of the committee appointed with regard to a memorial to the late Primate. It was resolved that the money subscribed should be applied, first, for a monument in Canterbury Cathedral; secondly, for memorials in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; and thirdly, in the completion and restoration of Lambeth Palace Chapel. An executive committee was appointed to carry out the resolution, and it was arranged that a public meeting should be held at the Mansion House on the 26th inst.

A painted east window has been placed by the Rector and Mrs. Valpy French in the chancel of Llanmartin church, "in loving memory of their mother, Louisa Wheeler, of Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire."—A memorial window to the late Rev. Abraham Smith, formerly Principal of the Huddersfield Collegiate School, has been placed in the Church of St. Thomas, Bradley, of which the rev. gentleman was the first perpetual curate. The artists are Messrs. Powell Brothers, of Leeds, who have also executed two windows for the chancel of Lympe, in Kent.—A window, by Clayton and Bell, has been placed in Holy Trinity Church, Bramley, near Guildford, in memory of the late Rev. Henry Bolton Power, who was Vicar of the parish thirty-five years, and who died on March 15 of last year. The memorial will not be fully completed until the erection of a reredos, designed by Mr. H. Woodyer, has been subscribed for by the parishioners and many friends of the late Vicar.—A stained-glass window has been placed in the Church of St. Michael, Bournemouth, in memory of the first Vicar, the Rev. E. Wanklyn.—The great east window of Beverley Minster has been restored, at a cost of about £200. This magnificent window consists of eighteen large and many small lights.—Five handsome stained-glass windows have been placed in Fitzhead church, Somerset, in memory of the late Mrs. Knollys, of Fitzhead Court, who had built a new aisle, and in various ways assisted the restoration and improvement of the church. One window was placed by the parishioners, four being presented by Mrs. Knollys' children.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Dundee Savings Bank on Monday, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., referred to the great prudence of the population throughout the country in becoming depositors in savings banks. All industries, he said, were busy, wages good, and workpeople were laying by money for emergencies. He believed that if the Exchequer receipts on intoxicating liquors continued to diminish at the present rate the deposits in savings banks would increase by leaps.

On Monday evening the annual soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was held in the hall of the Technical School; the chair being taken by Mr. H. Illingworth, president of the chamber. Among others who attended were the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., and Mr. Jacob Behrens. In the course of Mr. Forster's speech he expressed hopes of seeing the bankruptcy question settled during the present year. He hoped they would soon have a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture as well as a special Minister of Education.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

DRAWN BY S. READ.

LAW.

The Royal Courts of Justice were opened for the first time on the 11th inst. for the transaction of judicial business. Lord Coleridge, on taking his seat, expressed a hope that although they had left Westminster they had not left behind them the traditions of that historic hall, and that the harmony between the Bench and the Bar would remain unbroken. Complaints have been made of the difficulty of hearing in the New Law Courts. Mr. Justice Lopes said he had sat in courts all over England, and had never found one in which he heard so imperfectly as the one he then was in.

The first motion heard before Lord Coleridge, Mr. Justice Manisty, and Mr. Baron Pollock, was one in the Queen's Bench Division. The Attorney-General moved for a rule calling upon the publisher of the *Times* to show cause why he should not be dealt with for having committed contempt of Court in referring to the action for libel, "*Chamberlain v. Boyd*," which arose out of certain proceedings at the Reform Club, the article in question discussing the merits of the case at its initial stage and tending to prejudice the minds of the jury. A rule was granted, and also another in a case against the publisher of the *Observer* in connection with the same case.

In the same division the case in which Mr. Bradlaugh sued the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms for assault in the lobby of the House of Commons on Aug. 3, 1881, under circumstances well known, was heard. The action was not argued on its merits, but on a question of demurrer by the plaintiff to certain statements in the defence. Mr. Justice Field, after reviewing the arguments, gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

An application was made by Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, for a new trial of the libel suit, "*Belt v. Lawes*," on the ground of misdirection and improper reception and rejection of evidence on the part of the Judge, Mr. Baron Huddleston, and that the damages (£5000) were excessive. The learned counsel concluded his argument yesterday week. Lord Coleridge said it was impossible for the Judges to express any opinion until they had heard what was to be said on the other side; but Mr. Russell had said enough to justify an order for a rule nisi. The next step will be for Sir Hardinge Giffard to support the verdict, and then, after listening to Mr. Russell in reply, the Court may either order a second trial to take place or uphold the result of the first.

A verdict, with £200 damages, was obtained at the North-umbrian Assizes yesterday week by Miss Paltisman, a young lady aged twenty-five, of Tweedmouth, against William Richardson, aged thirty, for breach of promise of marriage. One of the objections of the defendant was that the lady was left-handed.

An action for breach of promise of marriage has been raised in Dublin against a member of the Town Council, damages being laid at £10,000. It is stated that a settlement has been made. The defendant, a Dublin telegram states, first offered £2000, which was refused by the plaintiff's friends, who, however, have since accepted £500.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, yesterday week, an action was brought by Mr. T. H. Kingsley against Miss Eliza Anne Peile for breach of promise of marriage, the damages being laid at £2000. For the plaintiff it was stated that definite arrangements had been made for the marriage, the license had been procured, the settlement signed, and the day fixed; but a quarrel ensued, and no marriage took place, the defendant refusing to marry. The action terminated on Saturday, the jury awarding only a farthing damages, on the ground that the promise was obtained by fraud. The Judge gave judgment for the defendant for one hundred pounds on a counter-claim.

An application made to the Queen's Bench in Dublin last Monday on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, who is prosecuted for publishing an alleged seditious libel in *United Ireland*, for a mandamus to compel the magistrate to hear evidence in justification of his statements, was refused, Mr. Justice Lawson characterising it as the most unfounded ever brought before a court of justice.

In the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Tuesday, the prosecution of Messrs. Davitt, Healy, and Quinn, for delivering speeches alleged to be incitements to sedition, was begun. The Solicitor-General said the object was to have the defendants bound over to be of good behaviour, or to be imprisoned for such time as the Court might think fit. The Court reserved judgment.

A number of persons were arrested in Dublin on Friday night and Saturday morning charged with conspiring to murder Government officials. Sixteen were brought before the magistrate on Saturday, and all remanded, without bail. Five additional arrests have since been made.

Patrick Higgins, condemned to death for participation in the murders of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs at Lough Mask twelve months ago, was hanged within the walls of Galway Prison on Monday morning. Michael Flynn and Thomas Higgins (Tom), convicted for taking part in the same murder, were hanged on Wednesday morning at the same place.

In Limerick yesterday week a police patrol prevented a murder which they saw attempted, and the would-be murderer has since been arrested. Four "Moonlighters," armed with rifles, were captured on Saturday morning near Boyle.

At Munster winter assizes, Judge Barry sentenced the prisoners convicted during the sittings of agrarian crimes. Luke and Timothy Delahunty, brothers, who had been found guilty of shooting at, with intent to murder, a man named Donnellan, in the county of Clare, on April 17, 1882, were sentenced to penal servitude for life. Donnellan had been a caretaker of a Boycotted farm, and was not injured. David Fleming, convicted of shooting at John Cullotty with intent to murder him, at Ballymackelligott, county Kerry, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Cullotty had taken a Boycotted farm. His leg had to be amputated in consequence of the wound he received. Jeremiah Mahony, for attempting to post a threatening notice at Ennistymon, county Clare, on Feb. 26, 1882, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour. John T. Currane, for sending a threatening letter to the county surveyor of Kerry, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Messrs. Doulton and Co. have arranged to exhibit for a month, in the gallery of the Institute of Architects, Conduit-street, a collection of works of artistic pottery for domestic use, including open fire-places, stoves, and fender curbs, many of which are designed to combine smoke prevention, decorative effect, and economic consumption of coal.

The subscription for the Darwin memorial has awakened so much enthusiasm in Sweden that the local committee formed there has received subscriptions from 1400 persons, including all classes. The English committee, which has its headquarters at the Royal Society, has now received (inclusive of subscriptions from abroad) £4000, but the number of subscribers in the United Kingdom is only about 600.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

The *Cornhill* has the first part of a new story by Mr. Henry James, which will be completed in a second. It seems to belong to the more recent and less attractive type of Mr. James's fictions, where pith and substance of character and incident are sacrificed in the attempt to render imperceptible nuances of manners. "*Le Ming's Marriage*," from the pen of an eminent Chinese scholar, is a most amusing, and at the same time perfectly accurate picture of the negotiations incident to the contracting of marriage in China. The humours of the ceremonious correspondence between the heads of the families and of the professional go-between are exceedingly rich; the last idea that occurs to anyone being that the young people themselves can be entitled to a voice in the matter. The miscellaneous papers are very good, including an excellent account of the primitive Faust legend; a sketch of Alcuin, the great English light of the darkest of the dark ages; and very readable papers on the Divining Rod, and on the clerical standard of the eighteenth century as exemplified in the recently published correspondence of the Rev. Thomas Twining.

"The Wizard's Son" is successfully continued in *Macmillan*, which is otherwise chiefly remarkable for a serious admonition from Mr. A. J. Wilson touching the evils which sobriety is likely to bring upon the nation. These are, of course, financial; and although Mr. Wilson himself would probably hardly dispute that the evils of insobriety are even greater, he has said quite enough to show that the prospect of an entire cessation of the revenue derived from intoxicating beverages would be a most uncomfortable one. The number has also interesting papers on two great men recently taken from us; but Mr. Freeman's acquaintance with Mr. Trollope was slight, and Mr. J. C. Morison has found little new to say about Carlyle. What he does say is excellent. The Hon. Sophia Palmer's adventures with the Bedouins at Petra are graphically narrated, and should serve to warn other travellers.

Blackwood has only one remarkable contribution, the conclusion of "*A Singular Case*." No more unexpected resolution of the problem presented by the first part of the tale could be imagined, and the reader is kept throughout in thrilling suspense. Lady Martin's observations on "*Cymbeline*" are, of course, highly worthy of attention; and the articles on Mrs. Oliphant and American Literature in England are well written, but not of very high critical quality.

There is nothing very interesting in *Longman's Magazine* except the continuation of "*Richer than Water*," the conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's "*Lady's Walk*," and Mr. Lang's amusing skit upon the Belt case. Mr. Freeman's notes of his American tour are not in general very interesting, but his recommendation of the Romanesque style of architecture for the United States should be noted; remarkable, too, is his asseveration that he never heard of Mr. Oscar Wilde until he got to Massachusetts.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. George Russell forecasts the coming Session as it presents itself to a young member of strong Liberal convictions, but considerable independence of character. The programme sketched by him is far too extensive for a single Session, unless the new rules work much more effectually than is anticipated by Mr. Byron Curtis, the writer of the next article. Sir George Campbell urges the evacuation of Egypt, without letting us know what he would do if another Power came to occupy our place. M. Jehan de Paris proves that the apprehensions of secret societies in France have been very greatly exaggerated. Sir Richard Temple discusses the effect of religious agitation in India, which he considers, on the whole, favourable to British rule. Mr. Norman criticises, without materially disturbing, the popular verdict on Longfellow.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Arnold Forster calls attention to the serious weakness of our navy as compared with the French. Messrs. Fowler and Baker advocate the construction of a new ship canal through Egypt; and M. Ninet professes to relate the history of the Egyptian national party. If there be any truth in his statements, it ensues that every patriotic Egyptian should strive to keep the English in the country as long as possible, for the sole chance of good government is clearly in foreign occupation. Mr. R. W. Dale criticises Cardinal Manning's modest demand that sectarian schools should be supported out of a national rate; Prince Krapotkin furnishes a dismal account of Russian prisons; and Mr. Ralston discourses upon the numerous variants of "*Puss in Boots*," in almost all of which the friendly animal is not a cat but a fox.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with Mr. Herbert Spencer's conversation and speech on the United States, hitherto but imperfectly reported, and wanting the general conclusion now supplied by a postscript, that the evils of overwork may be expected to pass away when, in the course of evolution, it has come to be recognised that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power. Mr. Freeman's paper on University elections contains two valuable proposals for improving the constituency—that a stricter matriculatory examination should be insisted upon, and that procedure to M.A. should no longer be a mere matter of form. "*England, France, and Madagascar*," by the Rev. James Sibree, is a clear and unanswerable statement of the case of the much-wronged people of Madagascar against the endeavour, from sheer greed and envy, to destroy their hardly won and most promising civilisation. No such wrong has been attempted since the partition of Poland, and persistence in it must inevitably alienate from France every scrap of sympathy on account of her lost provinces. The writer of "*Panislamism and the Caliphate*" contends that the spiritual headship of the Mohammedan world must pass from the Sultan to the Shereef of Mecca; and Dr. Wright considers it useless to think of Jewish colonisation in Syria so long as Syria continues a portion of the Ottoman Empire.

The *Atlantic Monthly* challenges attention with a posthumous tragedy by Longfellow on the subject of Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna. So far as published, the tragedy is like its author's work in general—pure, elegant, charming, but not powerful. The second part of "*The Ancestral Footstep*" admits us into the mysteries of Hawthorne's literary workshop, and will perhaps be found more professionally interesting by novel writers than attractive by novel readers. It also has a bearing upon the problem of the authorship of "*Dr. Grimshawe*." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes chats agreeably in the old style of the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, and Miss Preston's "*Apennine Valley*" is beautifully descriptive. The leading contribution to *The Century* is Mr. Wallace's summing up of the general results of Darwin's scientific career. No other living man could have treated the subject with equal authority, and the paper is illustrated with charming engravings from Darwin's house and grounds at Down, as well as a fine portrait not previously engraved. "*Hydraulic Mining in California*" is another beautifully illustrated paper, as are "*Living Lamps and Redwood Logging*," in *Harper's*. Mr. Black's "*Shandon Bells*" continue to adorn the latter magazine; while Hawthorne's notes for "*Dr. Grimshawe*," published in the *Century*, admit us still further into his method as a novelist than the more finished tale in the *Atlantic*.

Whether these notes, so far as the elder Hawthorne was concerned, ever got beyond the form of notes, remains a mystery.

The *Magazine of Art* begins the new year well. The January number contains several interesting articles and the usual number of well-executed engravings. Mr. Herkomer's studio and surroundings at Bushey form the continuation of "*Artists' Homes*." "*The Pipes of all Peoples*" will please smokers, and the sketch of the career of the Italian sculptor Giovanni Duprè will interest all who care for the struggles of genius. There is a well-illustrated article on "*The Coaly Tyne*" which does justice to the mercantile importance of that river; but there is many a picturesque nook higher up which would well repay a visit. The January number of *Art and Letters* well sustains its reputation, and the editor promises still further to increase its attractive features.

The New Abolard of Mr. Buchanan's new tale in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is a sceptical clergyman, whose Heliola has not yet made her appearance. Mr. Buchanan succeeds with the clergyman, but fails with the Bishop, presumably from want of personal acquaintance with the species. Mr. Proctor contributes a useful popular exposition of Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophy, and Mr. Olding's paper on nicknames, and Mr. Ewald's on Queen Elizabeth's Suitors are full of entertainment. There is little to remark in *Temple Bar* except the termination of the interesting biography of Madame Modjeska. *Belgravia* commences a new story by Mr. Justin McCarthy, "*The Maid of Athens*." It promises well. "*A Puma lug*" is a spirited sporting sketch from Costa Rica. *London Society* has an excellent descriptive paper on Prague, and commences a new fiction by Mrs. Riddell with the attractive title "*Three Wizards and a Witch*." There is also a capital portrait of Mark Lemon. *Good Words* is distinguished by a highly interesting Shakspearean essay by Mr. Irving; and the *Theatre* itself enters into a new phase, in a greatly enlarged and improved series.

SKETCHES IN MADAGASCAR.

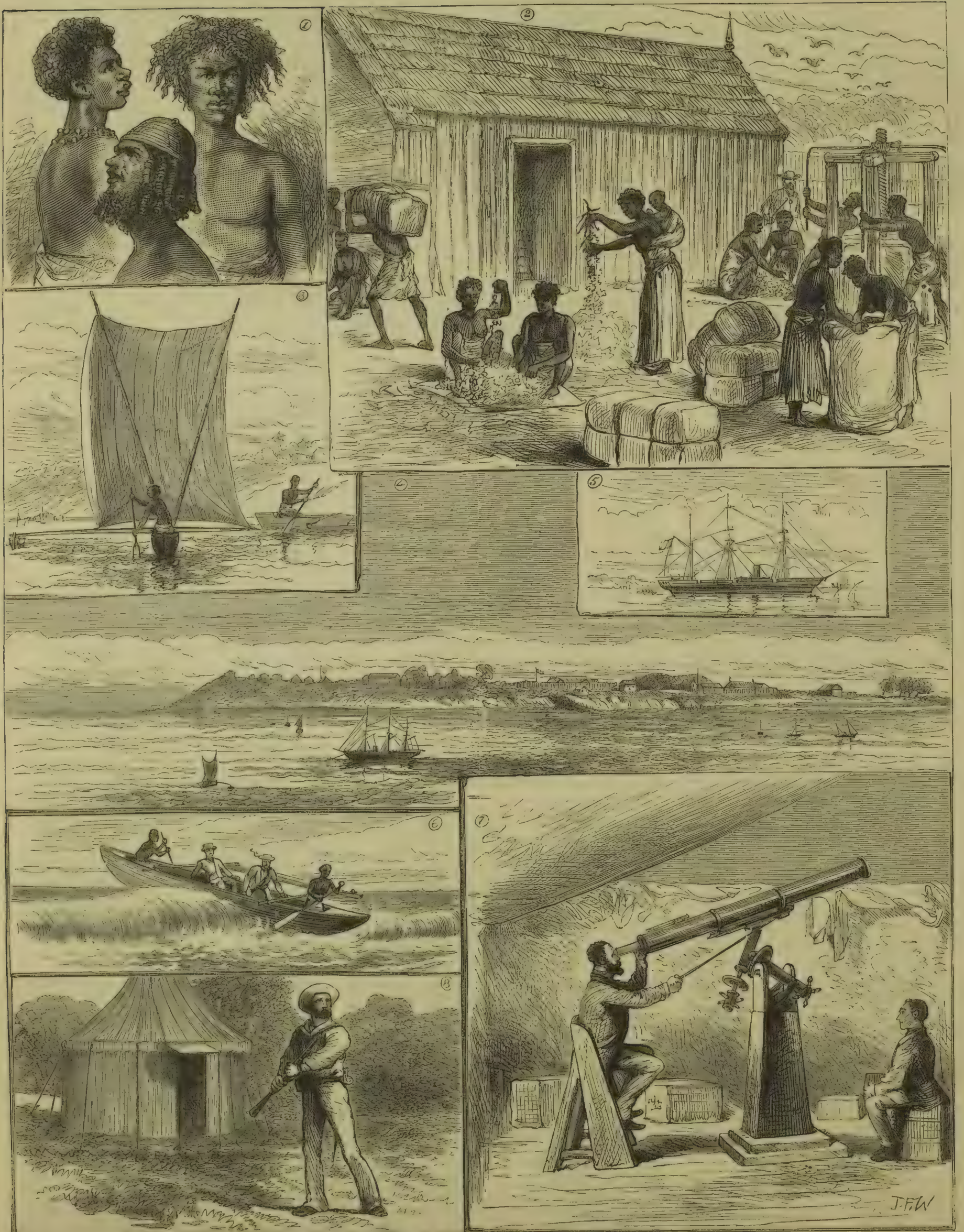
The astronomical observations to be made upon the recent occasion of the transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disk, on Dec. 6, were effected with success on the coast of Madagascar. A party of scientific men, with proper apparatus, under the direction of the Rev. S. J. Perry, of Stonyhurst College, was sent to the Cape, and there embarked on Oct. 4, on board H.M.S. Fawn, Admiralty surveying-vessel, which conveyed them to Nos Vey (or Nossi Bé) on the north-west coast of the large island of Madagascar, in the Mozambique Channel. They remained at that place from Oct. 24 to Dec. 11, and we have to thank Mr. G. H. Weeks, R.N., chief engineer of the Fawn, for the Sketches engraved in this Number of our Journal. It is only that part of the coast of Madagascar, inhabited by a savage race called the Sakalave, over which the French Government has lately asserted its claim to exercise a kind of Protectorate; the country of the Hovas, a comparatively civilised nation, whose Government is represented by the Malagasy diplomatic Envoys now in England, is situated on the eastern side of the island; but the Hovas claim dominion over the whole of Madagascar. Twenty years ago King Radama II. ceded a large part of the north of the island to the French, but the transaction was repudiated by the Hovas, who deposed him on that account. Queen Ranavalona, their present reigning Sovereign, has been advised of late to take steps with regard to the Sakalave country, which have led to the present dispute with the French Government. Our correspondent describes the inhabitants of that part of the coast as an unruly and dangerous people, the tribes continually fighting with each other, robbing and murdering strangers, and so hostile and barbarous that it is unsafe to venture more than six or seven miles inland. Not long before the arrival of the Fawn, a party of four persons who had gone inland was attacked; two of them, a Frenchman and an American, were killed; and the other two escaped with their lives, but seriously wounded. Nos Vey, or Sandy Isle, about four miles from the shore at St. Augustin, is a small islet completely surrounded by coral reefs, upon which the sea breaks with tremendous force; and the mode of landing, by a canoe through the surf, is shown in one of the Sketches. This place is the chief receiving dépôt for the orchilla weed, an article of commerce which is gathered by the natives, and is exchanged with European traders for coloured calicos and other manufactures; there are only about a dozen Europeans dwelling here, English, French, Norwegians, and others. The kind of sailing-canoes which are used by the natives of the coast, and which are kept steady in the sea by an outrigger boom over the side attached to a floating piece of timber, is represented among our Illustrations; this specimen of Sakalave naval architecture is called a "*laka*." Some of the women are remarkably good-looking, but their manner of knotting the hair is peculiar, and has a disagreeable effect. The man whose head is sketched in the same compartment was disfigured by a sort of goitre, or fleshy appendage, joining the chin to the breast. The Transit Observing party had intended to put up their huts and instruments on the shore near Augustin Bay, but could not do so, because of the disposition of the natives. Nos Vey was therefore chosen for the site of the astronomers' observations; and it was necessary, even there, to keep a sailor on guard at night to prevent the hut being plundered.

An equestrian group of all the commanders in the late Egyptian campaign is being painted by Chevalier Desanges. Lord Wolseley, whose portrait occupies the centre of the composition, sat to the artist last week.

The Corporation of Exeter have decided to pay off the last of the debt of £85,000 which has encumbered their ship canal for half a century, and has prevented the revision of the tolls and other reforms necessary to develop the trade of the port. The holders of the Canal Bonds have received but little dividend of late, and have agreed to accept 25 per cent of the amount originally advanced.

Mr. Christopher Heath Holme, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgeon to University College Hospital, has been elected a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Holden, late president of the college; and Mr. John Wood, F.R.S., surgeon to King's College Hospital, has been chosen an examiner in dental surgery.

There has been a lull in the flow of labour from Liverpool. In December, 5036 passengers left the Mersey for foreign ports, against 6449 in December, 1881. These figures, compared with those for November, show the enormous decrease of 5446, so that the departures during December were not half so numerous as in the month immediately preceding. The details are as follow:—80 vessels left Liverpool with 5036 passengers, of whom 3667 were English, 26 Scotch, 311 Irish, 854 foreigners, and 178 whose nationalities were not stated. Out of 453 passengers to Canada none are returned as either Scotch or Irish. During the past year, however, altogether 234,302 passengers left the Mersey in vessels sailing under the Passenger Acts, being an increase of 5489 over 1881, 50,800 over 1880, and 116,488 over 1879.



1. Sakalave people, north-west coast of Madagascar.
2. Stripping and packing the orchilla, at Nos Vey.

3. Specimen of Sakalave naval architecture: a "laka."
4. View of Nos Vey.

5. H.M.S. Fawn.
6. Landing through the breakers.

7. Observing the Transit of Venus.
8. "Who goes there?"—a sentinel at the hut.



FRECKENHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



RUINS OF FRECKENHAM CHURCH TOWER.

FALL OF A CHURCH TOWER IN SUFFOLK.

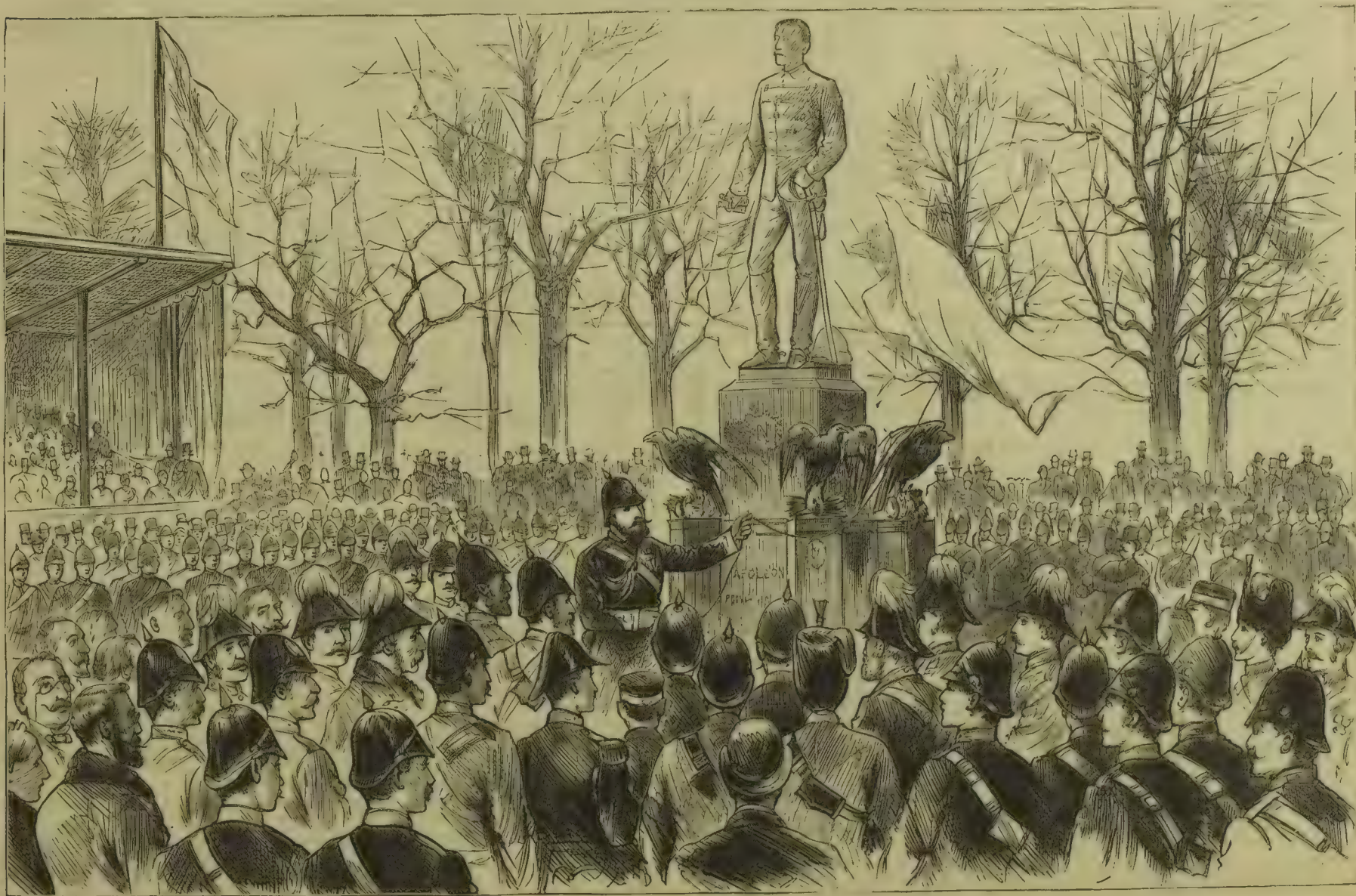
On Friday evening, Dec. 29; the tower of the parish church of Freckenham, near Mildenhall, fell down with a tremendous crash. The tower was a square one, sixty feet high, of twelfth-century work, and contained a peal of five bells, which, though partially buried, are, it is hoped, uninjured. For many years the tower had been in a dilapidated condition, and it had been observed during the last few months that the cracks had widened considerably. The bells were rung as usual on Christmas morning; but, most happily, when the tower fell, no one was near the building. The tower fell away from the church, so that the fabric has received but slight injury. The Rector (the Rev. W. S. Parish) is collecting funds for rebuilding the tower, and would thankfully receive any donations towards the work. The nave and chancel of the church were restored about fifteen years ago.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen distributed the prizes at the Oldham Science and Art School on Thursday.

WOOLWICH MONUMENT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Saturday last attended the unveiling of the monument of the late French Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, in front of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. This monument, "the United Service Memorial," has been erected by a subscription throughout all ranks of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. The maximum subscription was fixed at £1, and the number of subscribers exceeded 25,000. The sum raised was about £4300, of which £3900 is the cost of the monument, leaving £400 to be spent in planting and improving the ground. The whole monument was designed by his Serene Highness Count Gleichen, who is the sculptor of the statue. This is of bronze, of colossal size, and is a faithful likeness of the lamented young Prince who was killed in the Zulu War. The figure, which represents him in a very spirited attitude of action, is dressed in a campaigning uniform, consisting of a braided

patrol jacket with riding breeches and spurred boots; the right hand holds an open field-glass, while the left rests upon the hilt of a sheathed sword. Placed behind, at the feet of the Prince, is a tropical helmet. As a whole, the statue is a fine work of art. It stands upon a high pedestal of polished Aberdeen granite, with projecting angles, on the four main panels of which are the following inscriptions:—"Napoleon, Prince Imperial." "Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military Academy, from Nov. 18, 1872, to Feb. 16, 1875." "Born in Paris, March 16, 1856; killed, fighting in South Africa, June 1, 1879." "Erected by upwards of 25,000 officers and men from all branches of her Majesty's forces." On each of the four sides of the pedestal is the letter "N" in bronze, encircled by a bronze wreath and surmounted by the Imperial crown of France, and at the summit of each of the angles of the base is a bronze French eagle of large size. The angle faces bear the arms of the Royal Artillery, with their historic motto, "Ubique Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducunt." The monument is approached by a platform of white marble with four broad steps. It is placed in the midst of the inclosed ground attached to the Royal



THE PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILING THE MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT WOOLWICH.

Military Academy, but can be well seen, through the railing, from the public road along the east side of Woolwich-common, on the way from Woolwich Barracks to Shooter's-hill.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived on Saturday at one o'clock, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge in Artillery uniform. The two young Princes wore their naval uniform. The corps of Gentlemen Cadets formed a guard of honour in front of the Royal Military Academy. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Memorial Committee, the Governor of the Royal Military Academy, General Browne, C.B., R.E., and Major-General Dillon, C.B. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, read the report of the Memorial Committee, and invited the Prince of Wales to unveil the statue. His Royal Highness made a suitable speech in reply, speaking of the late Prince Imperial; he commended the virtues, the blameless life, the courage, and obedience to orders manifested by the Prince as a bright example to young men entering the Military Academy, and remarked that it was only a natural impulse which prompted his desire to join his English comrades in the war in South Africa, in which he felt fighting for the Queen of England. The statue was then unveiled by the Prince of Wales pulling a cord; and one of the Royal equeiries, on behalf of the Queen, hung two wreaths of bays and variegated olive at the feet of the bronzed eagles, where other wreaths, some bound with violet ribbons, from Countess Gleichen, Countess Fedora Gleichen, and Countess Sydney, were likewise suspended. Count Gleichen was warmly congratulated by those who stood near him upon his successful work, and as the Artillery band played "God Save the Queen," the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal party re-entered their carriages. They drove at once to the Herbert Hospital, where a hundred and twenty of the sick and wounded from Egypt are still inmates. At the entrance they were met by Brigade-Surgeon Wiles, Surgeon-Majors Faris and Harvey, and other members of the medical staff, by whom they were conducted over the wards, which were decorated in anticipation of the visit with flowers grown in the hospital grounds. The Prince of Wales presented the Egyptian medals to some of the patients, and afterwards inspected a monumental cairn, now nearly completed, to the memory of the officers and men of the Artillery who fell in the late campaigns in Africa and Afghanistan.

HOME NEWS.

The freedom of the Turners' Company was on the 11th inst. conferred upon Dr. C. W. Siemens and Dr. John Percy.

A Parliamentary paper issued yesterday week shows that the harvest of 1882 in Ireland was unfavourable.

Professor Huxley will give the Rede lecture at Cambridge this year.

Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., has accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the ensuing year.

The celebrated hostelry, the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly, is to be pulled down and replaced by a modern hotel.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador, has promised to preside at the anniversary festival of the German Hospital, at Willis's Rooms, on May 1.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., has consented to preside at the annual Court of the Governors of the Seamen's Hospital, which will take place in February.

The estates of the Earl of Aylesford in North Leicestershire, extending over 4320 acres, have been sold by private contract to Lord Middleton.

The Marquis of Bute has presented a site for a Townhall to the burgh of Cumnock, and has subscribed £500 towards the cost of the building.

Sir F. Herschell, M.P., the Solicitor-General, presided yesterday week at the annual dinner of the North of England Commercial Travellers' Association, at Newcastle.

The Rev. F. Weller, Head Master of the Grammar School, Amersham, has been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Crewkerne, Somerset.

A subscription-list has been opened at Newcastle in connection with the Royal College of Music, and £400 has been obtained, Sir William Armstrong heading the list with £100.

Mr. Anthony Trollope has left an autobiographical memoir, and it is the intention of his son, Mr. Henry M. Trollope, to publish the work.

Mrs. Gladstone has sent a donation of £25 to the Home of the Good Shepherd at Southampton, an institution for training friendless girls for domestic service.

The ship Allanshaw, of 1589 tons, Captain G. D. Le Conteur, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 13th inst., with 396 emigrants.

Sir Henry Rawlinson has been recently elected an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, in both cases in succession to Dr. C. Darwin.

The ship Wild Deer, which left the Clyde last week with over 200 emigrants for New Zealand, was wrecked late on Friday night last week on the coast of the county Down. All the passengers and crew were saved.

The tramways laid down by the Huddersfield Corporation, the cars running upon which are to be propelled by steam power, were opened last week on the town routes. The lines have cost about £30,000.

The Goldsmiths and Jewellers' Annuity Institution, the Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution, and the Silver Trade Pension Society have been voted £1000 each by the Goldsmiths' Company.

It was stated at a meeting in Manchester yesterday week that the Parliamentary deposit had been made on the Ship Canal scheme. The Bill for the Lancashire Plateway is not to be proceeded with at present.

Late on Monday night a fire broke out at No. 5, Windsor-street, Widegate-street, City, a house let out in tenements, and occupied by a number of families. It resulted in the death of five persons and injury to several others.

The annual Dog Show of the Kennel Club opened on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, and was largely attended. There were more than 1300 exhibits, among which were fine examples of the best breeds of the canine race.

The Lord Rector's prize at St. Andrew's University, of £25, offered by Sir Theodore Martin for the best essay on lyrical poetry, its distinctive functions, and the various forms it has assumed, has been awarded to Mr. William A. Sim, fourth year student in the United College.

Yesterday week at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a deputation from the Vestry of Lambeth presented a memorial in favour of acquiring a portion of the Lambeth Palace grounds for the free use of the public; and after a discussion the subject was referred to the Works Committee, for the purpose of conferring with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Prime Minister, and other authorities.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred upon Mr. Henry Kemp, Superintendent of Police in the Worcestershire Constabulary, for conspicuous gallantry displayed at a fire which occurred at Halesowen, January, 1881.

Lord Wolseley honoured the London Stereoscopic Company with sittings yesterday week, when some excellent cabinet and panel portraits were taken, in the uniform worn by his Lordship at Tel-el-Kebir.

The Court of Chancery has approved the final scheme of the Harris trustees for the building, endowing, and furnishing of a free library and museum at Preston. The sums allowed are £75,000 for the building, £15,000 for endowment, and £15,000 for books, furnishing, and so forth.

The office of Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Geikie to be Director-General, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. H. Howell, who was formerly District Surveyor for Scotland, but who since 1867 has been engaged in surveying work in England.

Mr. Philip Calderon, R.A., distributed the prizes which were won in the past year by the students of the St. Martin's School of Art on Thursday week, in the presence of artists of distinction. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of the parish of St. Martin.

Last Saturday evening the Dean of Westminster delivered in the hall of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, an interesting lecture on the Book of Job, being the first of the new series of free Saturday lectures in connection with the college. The chair was taken by Baron Pollock.

The annual Association football-match between teams representing the North and South of England was played on Monday at Birmingham, and resulted in a victory for the southerners by four goals, their opponents failing to score a single point.

The following are the candidates who passed the recent L.L.B. examination at London:—First Division—A. H. Bennett, R. Leonard, G. F. Stevenson; Second Division—A. W. Chaster, W. G. Gurney, M. S. Shaw, R. J. Sugden, G. White, B.A., St. John's College, Battersea.

Orders have been given by her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings that all the valuable building materials comprising the block of buildings known as the old Law Courts at Westminster, adjoining Westminster Hall, shall be sold by public auction on Monday next.

A full meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute took place at the Society of Arts' house on Monday evening, when Professor Stokes, F.R.S., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, read a paper on "The Absence of Real Opposition between Science and Religion." A discussion ensued.

It is proposed to hold in the gallery of the Liverpool Art Club this month a memorial exhibition of the works of the late Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"). This will be arranged by a sub-committee, consisting of his son, Mr. Edgar Browne, Mr. Philip H. Rathbone, and Mr. R. D. Radcliffe.

Lord Aberdare addressed a public meeting on the 11th inst. at Cardiff on the question of education. He expressed himself strongly in favour of advanced elementary education in connection with school boards. Many children in the locality would be able to take advantage of this who would be unable to devote themselves to intermediate education. He acknowledged that they were indebted generally to the Scotch for the development of education, and referred to the advanced state of Scotland, which was originally a poorer country than Wales, in support of his contention.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, Lord Aberdare presiding, Colonel Champain, R.E., read a paper on "The Means of Communication between Central Persia and the Sea." He urged England to develop commercial relations northward to the interior of Asia with as much activity as Russia had displayed from the north. Sir F. Goldsmid maintained that an Indo-European railway would be constructed eventually; and as this line, giving a readier communication between England and India, must pass through Persia, it must have an important bearing on the subject of the paper.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., presided on the 11th inst. at the first ordinary meeting of the Submarine Continental Railway Company, and, in moving the adoption of the report, took occasion to criticise the opposition which the proposed tunnel had encountered, and condemned the conduct of the Government in preserving silence on the subject. He affirmed that the scheme, instead of costing £3,000,000, as some asserted, could be accomplished for £2,400,000, exclusive of £350,000 for connecting the tunnel with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The report was adopted; and, afterwards, a special meeting was held, at which the bill for the construction of the submarine tunnel was agreed to.

A new Board School was opened on Monday in Birmingham by Mr. Mundella, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the Townhall, at which, in addition to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was also present. Both gentlemen spoke of the increase of education in this country since the passing of the Education Act, and of the unfavourable comparison which the educational status bore to that of Continental countries and the United States. Mr. Chamberlain also spoke on the question of school fees.—On Tuesday Mr. Mundella opened a middle-class school at Birmingham, and was afterwards entertained at a luncheon, at which he responded to the toast of "Our Guest." Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., acknowledged a similar compliment on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers.

Lord Nelson presided on Monday at the fifteenth annual distribution of prizes at the Lecture-hall, Carter-street, Walworth, to the successful students in the Metropolitan and Suburban Evening Science Classes, held in Southwark, St. Pancras, Kentish Town, Greenwich, Walworth, and also in connection with the South-Western Railway. The students, who are of the artisan class, attend the instruction after work hours, it was explained by Mr. Parton Parry, and the prizes had been awarded by the Science and Art Department. The work was pronounced to be excellent, and the drawings were exhibited on the walls. The chief prize-winner was Charles Fulcher, a carpenter, who had awarded to him the silver medal of the department for the best set of drawings, and he was awarded other prizes as well.

The following list of those who have passed the third part of the examination for the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos has been published. The gentlemen whose names (arranged alphabetically) are included therein passed in June last, so as to entitle them to their B.A. Degree, but the examination now just concluded was in far higher branches of mathematics than in June. It will be seen that Welch, who came out as Senior Wrangler in the second part, is again in the first division. Division I.: Ds. Carey, Trinity; Harvey, King's; A. R. Johnson, John's; Turner, Trinity; Welch, Jesus. Division II.: Ds. Ibbetson, Clare. Division III.: Ds. Ashwin, Pembroke; Knowles, Peter's; McAulay, John's; McConnell, Clare; Newham, John's; Posnett, John's; S. O. Roberts, John's; Thornton, Catherine.

The Mayor of Swansea has agreed to the proposal that the arbitration in reference to the site of the college for South Wales—to which the Government intend making a grant of £4000 a year—shall take place on Feb. 1, before Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella, with Lord Bramwell or some other member of the Privy Council. The promoters of the movement for establishing the proposed South Wales University at Swansea have received substantial aid: Mrs. Vivian, of Singleton, Swansea, mother of Sir H. H. Vivian, M.P., has contributed £3000 to the fund.

The inauguration of a new Drill-Hall and Club for the 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, in Chenies-street, Tottenham-court-road, took place last Saturday evening, when Lord William Seymour, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, presented the prizes won during the past year.—Colonel Kent, commanding the Middlesex and London district, presented the prizes of the 5th (West) Middlesex Rifles the same evening at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood. A new drill-hall for this regiment is now approaching completion.—On Monday evening, at the Guildhall, the Duke of Teck presented the prizes to the officers and members of the 21st Middlesex Rifles, of which his Highness is honorary Colonel, and also presented the Egyptian medals to the members of the Army Postal Corps drawn from this regiment.—A deputation of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers is about to visit Brighton to ascertain whether the Easter Monday Review can be held there with success.

Presiding at the annual meeting and presentation of prizes in connection with the Bromley School of Art on Tuesday night, Sir J. M. Lubbock, M.P., expressed a hope that, while remaining students, they would study nature as well as art. They were surrounded in their own homes and gardens by almost unknown worlds. He hoped they would use their own eyes, and not trust too much to books. Few, he thought, realised how rich and promising was the field of science. In natural history, palaeontology, and botany little indeed had been done compared with that which still remained to be done. This applied not merely to rare and unimportant forms, but to such important species as the mildew of the hop, the smut of the wheat, and the blight of the potato. The report of the school, read by the secretary, recorded marked progress in science as well as in art, and considerable increase in the number of students. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Mulholland, daughter of Sir John Lubbock.

The statistics of live stock and fresh meat imported to Liverpool during the past year from the United States and Canada have been compiled. From them it appears there has been a falling off in the arrivals of live cattle to the extent of over 22,600 beasts in comparison with the number of the previous year. There also appears a decrease of over 18,000 in the supply of hogs, owing to the fact that none were landed during the latter half of the year. The shipments of sheep were far more numerous than in 1881, the increase amounting to nearly 17,000. The consignments of fresh beef last year were not on so large a scale, there being less than 120,000 quarters landed than in the preceding year; and as regards mutton the quantity shipped was also below that of 1881, the decrease amounting to more than 17,000 carcasses. The following are the totals of both live stock and fresh meat for the year 1882:—34,906 head of cattle, 74,819 sheep, 1940 hogs, 209,156 quarters of beef, and 36,233 carcasses of mutton.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 27.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.	
Septuagesima. Oscar II., King of Sweden, b. 1829. Morning Lessons: Gen. i and ii. 1-4; Rev. xxi. 1-9. Evening Lessons: Gen. ii. 4, or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9-xxii. 6. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Colchester.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. M. Furneaux; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar. St. James's, noon, Rev. Prebendary Rogers. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. Paget. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Professor Momerie; 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair.
MONDAY, JAN. 22.	
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m., Mr. H. H. Howorth on the Northern Fron- tiers of China—the Hia or Tangut. London Institution, 5 p.m., Mr. F. Harrison on the Eighteenth Century. Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m., Mr. A. T. Walmisley on Land Surveying. Watford Orphan Asylum, elections.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. J. E. Hodgson on Painting; and on Thursday. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., Lett- somian Lecture—Dr. A. E. Sansom on Valvular Diseases of the Heart. British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. W. Simpson on the Archi- tecture of the Himalayas.
TUESDAY, JAN. 23.	
Full moon, 7.15 a.m. Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor W. C. Williamson on the Primeval Ancestors of Existing Vegetation. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law (four days).	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on Mr. W. Anderson's paper on the Antwerp Water Works. Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.	
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., General Randell on the Suez Canal.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25.	
Conversion of St. Paul. Princess Royal of Great Britain married, 1858. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Spectroscope. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. London Institution, 7 p.m., Dr. W. H. Stone on Singing. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Mechanical Engineers' Institution, anniversary (two days).	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. C. F. Cross on Technical Aspects of Lignification. Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m., Mr. C. O. Sullivan on Polarimeters. Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m., Mr. H. Adams on Strains in Ironwork. Orphan Working School, Haverstock- hill, annual court. Albert Hall, Scotch Festival, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 26.	
Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Mr. G. J. Romanes on Recent Work on Star- fishes, 9 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Sir S. W. Baker on Cyprus, &c.
SATURDAY, JAN. 27.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. R. Bosworth on Episodes in the Life of Lord Lawrence. Physical Society, 3 p.m.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar on St. Paul's Letters to Individuals.

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"They say she is rolling 84 degrees 'out and out,'" said Archie Leslie.

YOLANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

CHAPTER V.

MRS. BELL.



IT IS really quite wonderful how intimate you become with people on board ship, and how well you get to know them."

This not entirely novel observation was addressed to Yolande by the Master of Lynn; while these two, with some half-dozen others, were grouped together in the companion-way, where they had taken shelter from the flying seas. The remark was not new; but he appeared to think it important. He seemed anxious to convince her of its truth.

"It is really quite wonderful," he repeated; and he regarded the pretty face as if eager to meet with acquiescence there.

"On board ship you get to know the characters of people so thoroughly; you can tell whether the friendship is likely to last after the voyage is over. Balls and dinner parties are of no use; that is only acquaintanceship; at sea you are thrown so much together—you are cut off from the world, you know—there is a kind of fellow-feeling and companionship—that—that is quite different. Why," said he, with his eyes brightening, "it seems absurd to think that the day before yesterday you and I were absolute strangers; and yet here you have been letting me bore you for hours by talking of Lynn and the people there."

"Oh, I assure you I am very grateful," said Yolande, with much sincerity. "But for you I should have been quite alone."

The fact is, they had encountered a heavy two-days' gale outside the Bay of Biscay and south of that; and as the ship was a pretty bad roller sad havoc was wrought among the passengers. Mrs. Graham had disappeared from the outset. Her husband was occasionally visible; but he was a heavy man, and did not like being knocked about, so he remained mostly in the saloon. Mr. Winterbourne was a good enough sailor; but the noises at night—he had a spar-deck cabin—kept him awake; and he spent the best part of the daytime in his berth, trying to get fitful snatches of sleep. Accordingly, Yolande, who wanted to see the sights of the storm, betook herself to the companion-way, where she would have been entirely among strangers (being somewhat reserved in her walk and conversation) had it not been for Mr. Leslie. He, indeed, proved himself to be a most agreeable companion—modest, assiduously attentive, good-natured and talkative, and very respectful. He was entirely governed by her wishes. He brought her the news of the ship—when it was not everyone who would venture along the deck, dodging the heavy seas. He got her the best corner in this companion-way; and the most comfortable of the chairs; and he had rugs for her, and a book, only that she was far too much interested in what

was going on around her to read. Once or twice, when she would stand by the door, he even ventured to put his hand on her arm—afraid lest she should be overbalanced and thrown out on the swimming decks. For there was a kind of excitement amid this roar and crash of wind and water. Who could decide which was the grander spectacle—that great mass of driven and tossing and seething silver that went out and out until it met a wall of black cloud at the horizon, or the view from the other side of the vessel (with one's back to the sunlight)—the mountains of blue rolling by, and their crests so torn by the gale that the foam ended in a rainbow flourish of orange and red?

"They say she is rolling 84 degrees 'out and out,'" said Archie Leslie.

"Oh, indeed," said Yolande, looking grave. "But I don't quite know what that means."

"Neither do I," said he; "but it sounds well. What I do know is that you won't see my sister until we get to Gib. You seem to be a capital sailor, Miss Winterbourne."

"I have often had to be ashamed of it," said Yolande. "To-day, also—there was no other lady at the table—oh, I cannot sit alone like that any more—no, I will rather have no dinner than go and sit alone—it is terrible—and the Captain laughing."

"Poor fellow, he is not in a laughing mood just now"—

"Why, then? There is no danger?"

"Oh, no. But I hear he has had his head cut open—a chronometer falling on him in his cabin. However, I think he'll show up at dinner; it is only a flesh wound. They've had one of the boats stove in, they say; and some casks carried away; and a good deal of smashing forward. I wonder if your father has got any sleep—I should think not—I'll go and see how he is getting on if you like."

"Oh, no; if he is asleep that is very well. No," said Yolande, "I wish you to tell me more about your friend—the gentleman who was your tutor—that is a very strange life for anyone to live."

What she wished was enough for him. "I have not told you the strangest part of the story," said he, "for you would not believe it."

"Am I so unbelieving?" said she, looking up. His eyes met hers—but only for an instant. Yolande's eyes were calm, smiling, unconcerned; it was not in them, at all events, that any confusion lay.

"Of course I did not mean that," said he; "but—but one has one's character for veracity, don't you know—and if I were to tell you about Mrs. Bell—the story is too improbable"—

"Then it is about Mrs. Bell that I wish to hear," said Yolande, in her gentle imperious way.

"Besides, I've bored you all day long about those people in Inverness-shire. You will think I have never seen anyone else; and never been anywhere else. Now I would much rather hear about the Château and the people there. I want you to tell me what you thought of America—after living in that quiet place"—

"What I thought of America!" said Yolande, with a laugh. "That is a question indeed!"

"Isn't it the question that all Americans ask of you? You have heard enough about the Inverness-shire people. Tell me about Rennes. Have you seen much of Paris? Did you like the Parisians?"

"Ah," said she, "you are not so obedient to me as my papa is."

"Fathers in Scotland are made of sterner stuff," he answered. "We don't talk that way."

"Now, listen," she said. "I have the picture before me—everything complete—the lake, and Lynn Towers—the mountains and moorland—also the ravines where the deer take shelter—oh, yes, I can see all that quite clear—but the central figure, that is absent."

"The central figure?"

"Mrs. Bell."

He had quite forgotten about that lady; now he laughed. "Oh, no," he said; "Mrs. Bell is not so important as that. She has nothing to do with Lynn. She lives at Gress."

"Well, that is a beginning, at all events," she remarked.

"Oh, but must I really tell you the story? You will try hard to believe?"

"I am not unbelieving."

"Very well, then. I will tell you about Mrs. Bell, for I hope some day you will see her."

She looked up inquiringly.

"Yes—I am going to ask your father to take a moor up there that I know of; and, of course, you would come to the lodge. If he cares about grouse-shooting, and isn't afraid of hard work, it is the very place for him. Then you would see my friend Melville—who ought to be Melville of Monaglen by rights—and maybe he will be, before Mrs. Bell has done with him."

"Mrs. Bell again? Then I am to hear about her after all?"

"Very well, then. Mrs. Bell is not Mrs. Bell; but Miss Bell; only they call her "Mrs." because she is an elderly lady, and is rich, and is a substantial and matronly-looking kind of person. Mrs. Bell was cook to the Melvilles—that was years and years ago, before old Mr. Melville died. But she was an ambitious party; and Gress wasn't enough for her. She could read; and it isn't every Highland servant lass who can do that. She read cookery books and made experiments. Now you see the adventures of Mrs. Bell don't make a heroic story."

"But I am listening," said Yolande, with a calm air.

"She got to be rather clever, though there was not much chance for her in the Melvilles' house. Then she went to Edinburgh. All this is plain sailing. She got a situation in a hotel there; then she was allowed to try what she could do in the cooking line; then she was made head cook. That is the end of chapter one; and I suppose you believe me so far. Years went on, and Kirsty was earning a good wage; and all that we knew of her was that she used to send small sums of money occasionally to help one or two of the poor people in

Gress who had been her neighbours; for she had neither kith nor kin of her own. Then there happened to come to the hotel in Edinburgh an elderly English gentleman who was travelling about for his health; and he was frightfully anxious about his food; and he very much appreciated the cooking at the hotel. He made inquiries. He saw Kirsty, who was by this time a respectable middle-aged woman, getting rather grey. What does the old man do but tell her that he has only a few years to live; that the cooking of his food is about the most important thing to him in the world; that he has no near relatives to inherit his property; and that if she will go to Leicestershire and bind herself to remain cook in his house as long as he lived, he would undertake to leave her every penny he possessed when he died. 'I will,' says Kirsty; but she was a wise woman, and she went to the lawyers, and had everything properly settled. Shall I go on, Miss Winterbourne? I don't think my heroine interests you. I wish you could see old Mrs. Bell."

"Oh yes, go on. That is not so unbelievable. Of course I believe you, it is necessary to say that?"

Yolande's calm demeanour was a little bit disturbed at this moment by a scattering of spray around her; but she quickly dried her red-gold hair and the smooth oval of her cheeks.

"What comes after is a good bit stranger," he continued. "The old gentleman died; only he lived much longer than anybody expected; and Kirsty, at the age of fifty-eight or so, found herself in possession of an income of very near £4000 a year—well, I believe it is more than that now, for the property has increased in value. And now begins what I can't tell you half well enough—I wish you could hear Mrs. Bell's own account—I mean of the schemes that people laid to inveigle her into a marriage. You know she is rather a simple and kindly-hearted woman; but she believes herself to be the very incarnation of shrewdness; and certainly on that one point she showed herself shrewd enough. When my sister reappears on deck again, you say to her 'Kirsty kenned better'; and see if she does not recognise the phrase. Mrs. Bell's description of the various offers of marriage she has had beats anything; but it was always 'Kirsty kenned better.' Yes; and among these was a formal proposal from Lord —,—I mean the father of the present Lord —; and that proposal was twice repeated; you know the —s are awfully poor; and that one was at his wits' end for money. But Kirsty was not to be caught. Among other things, he stipulated that he was to be allowed to spend eight months of the year in London, she remaining either in Leicestershire or in the Highlands, as she pleased. More than that, he even got the Duke of — to write to Miss Bell, and back up the suit, and promise that, if she would consent, he would himself go down and give her away."

"The great Duke of —?" said Yolande, with her eyes a little bit wider.

"Yes; the late Duke. I thought I should astonish you. But I have seen the Duke's letter—it is one of Mrs. Bell's proudest possessions—I have no doubt you will see it for yourself some day. But Kirsty kenned better."

"What did she do, then?"

"What did she do? She went back to Gress, like a sensible woman. And she is more than sensible; she is remarkably good-natured; and she sought out the son of her old master—that's my friend Melville, you know—and then she tried all her flattery and shrewdness on him, until she got him persuaded that he should live in Gress—he was cadging about for another tutorship at the time—and make a sort of model village of it, and have old Kirsty for his housekeeper. Oh, she's clever enough in her way. She has picked up very good manners; she can hold her own with anybody. Moreover, she manages Melville most beautifully; and he isn't easy to manage. She is always very respectful; and makes him believe he is doing her a great kindness in spending her money in improving the village, and all that; but what she really means, of course, is that he should be a kind of small laird in the place that used to belong to his people. And that is what that woman means to do—I know it—I am certain of it. If ever Monaglen comes into the market, she'll snap it up; she must have a heap saved, besides the original bulk of her property. Sooner or later she'll make Jack Melville 'Melville of Monaglen,' as sure as he's alive."

"You and he are great friends, then?"

"Oh, he rather sits upon me," the Master of Lynn said, modestly; "but we are pretty good friends, as things go."

The gale did not abate much that afternoon; on the contrary, the great ship seemed to be rolling more heavily than ever; and at one minute a little accident occurred that might have been attended with more serious consequences. Mr. Winterbourne and young Leslie, not being able to reach the smoking-room on account of the seas coming over the bows, had sought shelter on a bench immediately aft of the hurricane deck; and there, enveloped in waterproofs, they were trying to keep their cigars alight. Unfortunately, the lashings securing this bench had not been very strong; and at one bad lurch of the vessel—indeed the deck seemed to be at right angles with the water below them—away the whole thing went, spinning down to leeward. Leslie was a smart young fellow; saw what was coming; and before the bench had reached the gunwale, he had with one hand swung himself on to the ladder ascending to the hurricane-deck, while with the other he had seized hold of his companion's coat. Probably, had he not been so quick, the worst that could have happened was that the two of them might have had a thorough sousing in the water surging along the scuppers; but when Yolande heard of the accident, and when Mr. Winterbourne, rather sadly, showed her his waterproof, which had been half torn from his back, she was instantly convinced that young Leslie had saved her father's life.

In consequence she was much less imperious and wilful in her manner all that afternoon; and was even timidly polite to him. She consented, without a word, to go down to dinner—although, as agreed, she was the only lady at table. And, indeed, dinner that evening was entirely a ludicrous performance. When Mr. Winterbourne and Yolande and young Leslie got to the foot of the companion-stairs, and, with much clinging, prepared to enter the saloon, the first thing they saw before them was a sudden wave of white that left the table and crashed against the walls. The stewards regarded the broken crockery with a ghastly smile, but made no immediate effort to pick up the fragments. The "fiddles" on the table were found to be of no use whatever. When these three sat down, they could only make sure of such things as they could keep their fingers upon. Buttressing was of no avail. Plates, tumblers, knives and forks, broke away, and steeped in the fiddles, until the final smash on the walls brought their career to a close. The din was awful; and Mr. Winterbourne was much too anxious about the objects around him to be able to make his customary little jokes. But they got through somehow; and the only result of these wild adventures with rocketing loaves and plates and bottles was that Yolande and the young Master of Lynn seemed to be on more and more friendly and familiar terms. Yolande talked to him as frankly as if he had been her brother.

Next day matters mended considerably; and the next again broke blue and fair and shining, with an immense number of

Mother Cary's chickens skimming along the sunlit waters. Far away in the south the pale line of the African coast was visible. People began to appear on deck who had been hidden for the last couple of days; Mrs. Graham was up and smiling, in an exceedingly pretty costume. When should they reach Gibraltar? Who was going ashore? Were there many "Scorpions" on board?

Yolande was not much of a politician; but, her father being something of a "Jingo," of course she was a "Jingo" too; and she was very proud when, towards the afternoon, they drew nearer and nearer to the great grey scarred rock that commands the Mediterranean; and her heart warmed at the sight of a little red speck on one of the ramparts—an English sentry keeping guard there. And when they went ashore, and wandered through the streets, she had as much interest in plain Tommy Atkins in his red coat as in any of the more picturesquely clad Spaniards or Arabs she saw there; and when they went into the Alameda to hear the military band play, she knew by a sort of instinct that among the ladies sitting in their cool costumes under the maples and acacias such and such groups were Englishwomen—the wives of the officers, no doubt—and she would have liked to have gone and spoken to them. 'Gib' seemed to her to be a bit of England, and therefore friendly and familiar; she thought the place looked tremendously strong; and she was glad to see such piles of shot and ranged rows of cannon; and she had a sort of gratitude in her heart towards the officers, and the garrison, and even the Englishwomen sitting there, with a tint of sun-brown on their cheeks, but an English look in their eyes. And all this was absurd enough in a young minx who made a fool of English idioms nearly everytime she opened her mouth!

What a beautiful night that was as they sailed away from the vast grey Rock. The moon was growing in strength now; and the heavens were clear. The passengers had begun to form their own little groups; acquaintanceships had been made; chairs drawn close together on the deck, in the silence, under the stars. And along there the skylight of the saloon was open; and there was a yellow glare coming up from below; also the sound of singing. They were at duets below—two or three young people; and whether they sung well or ill, the effect was pleasant enough, with the soft murmur of the Mediterranean all around. "O, who will o'er the downs so free"—of course they sang that; people always do sing that on board ship. Then they sang, "I would that my love could silently," and many another old familiar air, while the vessel churned on its way through the unseen waters, and the pale shadows thrown by the moon on the white decks slowly moved with the motion of the vessel. It was a beautiful night.

The Master of Lynn came aft from the smoking-room, and met his brother-in-law on the way.

"This is better, isn't it?" said Colonel Graham. "This is more like what I shipped for."

"Yes, this is better. Do you know where the Winterbournes are?"

"In the saloon. I have just left them there."

Young Leslie was passing on; but he stopped.

"I say, Graham, I've noticed one thing on board this ship already."

"What?"

"You watch to-morrow, if they're both on deck at the same time. You'll find that Polly has got all the men about her; and Miss Winterbourne all the children. Odd, isn't it?"

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

They were indeed cut off from the rest of the world, as they went ploughing their way through these blue Mediterranean seas. Day after day brought its round of amusements; and always the sun shining on the white decks; and the soft winds blowing; and now and again a swallow, or dove, or quail, or some such herald from unknown coasts, taking refuge for a while in the rigging or fluttering along by the vessel's side. There was an amateur photographer on board, moreover; and many were the groups that were formed and taken; only it was observed that when the officers were included the captain generally managed to have Yolande standing on the bridge beside him—a piece of favouritism that broke through all rules and regulations. There was a good deal of "Bull" played; and it was wonderful how, when Mrs. Graham was playing, there always happened to be a number of those young Highland officers about, ready to pick up her quoits for her. And always, but especially on the bright and breezy forenoons, there was the constitutional tramp up and down the long hurricane-deck—an occupation of which Yolande was particularly fond, and in which she found no one could keep up with her so untiringly as the Master of Lynn. She was just as well pleased, however, when she was alone; for then she sang to herself, and had greater freedom in flinging her arms about.

"Look at her," her father said, one morning, to Mrs. Graham—concealing his admiration under an air of chagrin. "Wouldn't you think she was an octopus, or a windmill, or something like that?"

"I call it a rattling good style of walking," said Colonel Graham, interposing. "Elbows in; palms out. She is a remarkably well-made young woman—that's my opinion."

"But she isn't an octopus," her father said, peevishly. "Oh, that is merely an excess of vitality," her champion said. "Look how springy her walk is! I don't believe her heel ever touches the deck—all her walking is done with the front part of her foot. Gad! it's infectious," continued the Colonel, with a grim laugh. "I caught myself trying it when I was walking with her yesterday. But it ain't easy at fifteen stone."

"She need not make herself ridiculous," her father said.

"Ridiculous? I think it's jolly to look at her. Makes one feel young again. She don't know that a lot of old fogies are watching her. Bet a sovereign she's talking about dancing. Archie's devilish fond of dancing—so he ought to be at his time of life. They say they're going to give us a ball to-night—on deck."

Pretty Mrs. Graham was a trifle impatient. There were none of the young officers about, for a wonder; they had gone to have their after-breakfast cigar in the smoking-room—and perhaps a little game of Nap, therewithal. This study of Yolande's appearance had lasted long enough, in her opinion.

"It is clever of her to wear nothing on her head," she said, as she took up a book, and arranged herself in her chair. "Her hair is her best feature."

But what Yolande and her companion, young Leslie, were talking about, as they marched up and down the long white decks—occasionally stopping to listen to a small group of Lascars, who were chanting a monotonous sing-song refrain—had nothing in the world to do with dancing.

"You think, then, I ought to speak to your father about the moor? Would you like it?" said he.

"I?" she said. "That is nothing. If my papa and I are together, it is not any difference to me where we are. But if it is so wild and remote, that is what my papa will like."

"Remote!" said he, with a laugh. "It is fourteen miles

away from anywhere. I like to hear those idiots talking who say the Highlands are over-run with tourists. Much they know about the Highlands. Well, now they've got the railway to Oban, I suppose Oban is pretty bad. But this place that I am telling you of—why, you would not see a strange face from one year's end to the other!"

"Oh, that will exactly suit my papa—exactly," she said with a smile. "Is it very, very far away from everything and everyone?"

"Isn't it!" he said, grimly. "Why, it's up near the sky, to begin with. I should say the average would be near three thousand feet above the level of the sea. And as for remoteness—well, perhaps Kingussie is not more than fourteen miles off as the crow flies; but then you've got the Monalea mountains between it and you; and the Monalea mountains are not exactly the sort of place that a couple of old ladies would like to climb in search of wild flowers. You see, that is the serious part of it for you, Miss Winterbourne. Fancy the change between the temperature of the Nile and that high moorland!"

"Oh, that is nothing," she said. "So long as I am out of doors, the heat or the cold is to me nothing—nothing at all."

"The other change," he continued, "I have no doubt would be striking enough—from the busy population of Egypt to the solitude of Allt-nam-ba."

"What is it? Allt?"

"Allt-nam-ba. It means the Stream of the Cows; though there are no cows there now. They have some strange names there—left by the people who have gone away. I suppose people did live there once; though what they lived on I can't imagine. They have left names, anyway; some of them simple enough—the Fair Winding Water, the Dun Water, the Glen of the Horses, the Glen of the Grey Loch, and so forth—but some of them I can't make out at all. One is the Glen of the Tombstone; and I have searched it, and never could find any trace of a Tombstone. One is the Cairn of the Wanderers; and they must have wandered a good bit before they got up there. Then there is a burn that is called the stream of the Fairies—*Uisge nan Sithean*—that is simple enough; but there is another place that is called Black Fairies. Now who on earth ever heard of black fairies?"

"But it is not a frightful place?" she said. "It is not terrible—gloomy?"

"Not a bit!" said he. "These are only names. No one knows how they came there—that is all. Gloomy? I think the strath from the foot of the moor down to our place is one of the prettiest straths in Scotland."

"Then I should see Lynn Towers?" she said.

"Oh, yes—it isn't much of a building, you know."

"And Mr. Melville of Monaglen—that would be interesting to me."

"Oh, yes," said he; "but—but I wouldn't call him Monaglen—do you see—he hasn't got Monaglen—perhaps he may have it back some day."

"And you," she said, turning her clear eyes towards him, "—sometimes they call you Master—is it right?"

He smiled.

"Oh, that is a formal title—in Scotland. Colonel Graham makes a little joke of it—I suppose that is what you have heard."

"I must not call you so?"

"Oh, no"—and then he said, with a laugh: "You may call me anything you like—what's the odds? If you want to please my brother-in-law you should call him Inverstry."

"But how can I remember?" she said, holding up her fingers and counting. "Not Monaglen. Not Master. But, yes, Inverstry. And Mrs. Bell—shall I see her?"

"Certainly, if you go there."

"And the mill-wheels, and the electric lamps, and all the strange things?"

"Oh, yes, if Jack Melville takes a fancy to you. He doesn't to everybody."

"Oh, I am not anxious," she said, with a little dignity. "I do not care much about such things. It is no matter to me."

"I beg your pardon a thousand times!" he said, with much earnestness. "Really, I was not thinking of what I was saying. I was thinking of Jack Melville's ways. Of course he'll be delighted to show you everything—he will be perfectly delighted. He is awfully courteous to strangers. He will be quite delighted to show you the whole of his instruments and apparatus."

"It is very obliging," she said, with something of coldness, "but there is no need that I shall be indebted to Mr. Melville."

"Not of Monaglen?" he said, demurely.

"Of Monaglen, or not of Monaglen," she said, with high indifference. "Come, shall we go and find my papa, and tell him about the wild, far place, and the Stream of the Fairies?"

"No, wait a moment, Miss Winterbourne," said he, with a touch of embarrassment. "You see, that shooting belongs to my father. And I look after the letting of our shootings and fishings when I am at home; though of course we have an agent. Now—now—I don't quite like taking advantage of a new friendship to—to make such a suggestion—I mean I would rather sink the shop. Perhaps your father might get some other shooting up there."

"But not with the Glen of the Black Fairies, and the strath, and Lynn Towers near the loch where the char are, and all that you have told me. No; if I am not to see Mrs. Bell—if I am not to see"—She was going to say Mr. Melville of Monaglen, but she waved that aside with a gesture of petulance. "No, I wish to see all that you have told me about; and I think it would be pleasant if we were neighbours."

"You really must have neighbours," said he, eagerly, "in a place like that! That is one thing certain. I am sure we should try to make it as pleasant for you as possible. I am sure my father would. And Polly would be up sometimes—I mean Mrs. Graham. Oh, I assure you, if it was any other shooting than Allt-nam-ba I should be very anxious that you and your father should come and take it. Of course, the lodge is not a grand place."

"We will go and talk about it now," she said, "to my papa; and you can explain."

Now, as it turned out, although Mr. Winterbourne was rather staggered at first by Yolande's wild project of suddenly changing the idle luxuries of a Nile voyage for the severities of a moorland home in the north, there was something in the notion that attracted him. He began to make inquiries. The solitariness, the remoteness of the place seemed to strike him. Then 1050 brace of grouse, a few black game, a large number of mountain hares, and six stags was a good return for nine weeks' shooting; and the last tenant had not had experts with him. Could Yolande have a piano or a harmonium sent to her away in that wilderness?—anything, to break the silence of the hills. And Mr. Winterbourne was unlike most people who are contemplating the renting of a moor; the cost of it was the point about which he thought least. But to be away up there—with Yolande—

"Of course it is just possible that the place may have been let since I left," the Master of Lynn said. "We have not

had it vacant for many years back. But that could easily be ascertained at Malta by telegram."

"You think you would like the place, Yolande?" her father said.

"I think so; yes."

"You would not die of cold?"

"Not willingly, papa—I mean I would try not—I am not afraid. You must go somewhere, papa; there is no Parliament then; you are fond of shooting; and there will be many days, not with shooting, for you and me to wander in the mountains. I think that will be nice."

"Very well. I will take the place, Mr. Leslie, if it is still vacant; and I hope we shall be good neighbours; and if you can send us a deer or two occasionally into the ravines you speak of, we shall be much obliged to you. And now about dogs—and gillies—and ponies?"

But this proved to be an endless subject of talk between these two, both then and thereafter; and so Yolande stole away to look after her own affairs. Amongst other things she got hold of the purser, and talked so coaxingly to him that he went and ordered the cook to make two sheets of toffee instead of one—and all of white sugar; so that when Yolande subsequently held her afternoon levée among the children of the steerage passengers she was provided with sweetstuff enough to make the hearts of the mothers quake with fear.

It was that evening that she had to put the flowers overboard—on the wide and sad and uncertain grave. She did not wish anyone to see her, somehow; she could not make it a public ceremony—this compliance with the pathetic, futile wishes of the poor mother. She had most carefully kept the flowers sprinkled with water, and, despite of that, they had got sadly faded and shrivelled; but she had purchased another basketful at Malta, and these were fresh enough. What mattered? The time was too vague; the vessel's course too uncertain; the trifles of flowers would soon be swallowed up in the solitary sea. But it was the remembrance of the mother she was thinking of.

She chose a moment when every one was down below at dinner, and the deck was quite deserted. She took the two little baskets to the rail; and there, very slowly and reverently, she took out handful after handful of the flowers and dropped them down on the waves, and watched them go floating and floating out and out on the swaying waters. The tears were running down her face; and she had forgotten whether there was anybody by or not. She was thinking of the poor woman in England. Would she know? Could she see? Was she sure that her request would not be forgotten? And indeed she had not gone so far wrong when she had trusted to the look of Yolande's face.

Then, fearing her absence might be noticed, she went quickly to her cabin, bathed her eyes in cold water, and then went below—where she found the little coterie at their end of the table all much exercised about Mr. Winterbourne's proposal to spend the autumn among the wild solitudes of Allt-nam-ba. He, indeed, declared he had nothing to do with it. It was Yolande's doing. He had never heard of Allt-nam-ba.

"It is one of the best grouse moors in Scotland, I admit that," Colonel Graham said, with an ominous smile; "but it is a pretty stiffish place to work over."

"You talk like that, Jim," said his wife (who seemed anxious that the Winterbournes should preserve their fancy for the place) "because you are getting too stout for hill work. We shall find you on a pony soon. I should like to see you shooting from the back of a pony."

"Better men than me have done that," said Inverstry, good-humouredly.

They had a concert that night—not a ball, as was at first intended; and there was a large assemblage, even the young gentlemen of the smoking-room having forsaken their Nap when they heard that Mrs. Graham was going to sing. And very well she sang, too, with a thoroughly trained voice of very considerable compass. She sang all the new society songs, about wild melancholies and regrets and things of that kind; but her voice was really fine in quality; and one almost believed for the moment that the pathos of these spasmodic things was true. And then her dress—how beautifully it fitted her neat little shoulders and waist! Her curly short hair was surmounted by a coquettish cap; she had a circle of diamonds set in silver round her neck; but there were no rings to mar the symmetry of her plump and pretty white hands. And how assiduous those boy-officers were, although deprived of their cigars! They hung round the piano; they turned over the music for her—as well as an eyeglass permitted them to see; nay, when she asked, one of them sent for a banjo, and performed a solo on that instrument—performing it very well too. None of the unmarried girls had the ghost of a chance. Poor Yolande, in her plain pale pink gown, was nowhere. All eyes were directed on the smart little figure at the piano; on the stylish costume; the charming profile, with its outward sweep of black lashes; on the graceful arms and white fingers. For a smile from those clear dark grey eyes, there was not one of the tall youths standing there who would not have sworn to abjure sporting newspapers for the rest of his natural life.

There was only one drawback to the concert, as a concert. To keep the saloon cool the large ports astern had been opened; and the noise of the water rushing away from the screw was apt to drown the music.

"Miss Winterbourne," someone said to Yolande—and she started, for she had been sitting at one of the tables, imagining herself alone, and dreaming about the music, "one can hear far better on deck. Won't you come up and try?"

It was the Master of Lynn.

"Oh, yes," said she, "thank you."

She went with him on deck, expecting to find her father there. But Mr. Winterbourne had gone to the smoking-room. No matter. All companions are alike on board ship. Young Leslie brought her a chair; and put it close to the skylight of the saloon; and he sat down there too. They could hear pretty well; and they could talk in the intervals. The night was beautifully quiet; and the moonlight whiter than ever on the decks. These southern nights were soft and fitted for music; they seemed to blend the singing below and the gentle rushing of the sea all around. And Yolande was so friendly—and frank to plain-spokenness. Once or twice she laughed; it was a low, quiet, pretty laugh.

Such were the perils of the deep that lay around them as they sailed along those southern seas. And at last they were nearing Malta. On the night before they expected to reach the island Mrs. Graham took occasion to have a quiet chat with her brother.

"Look here, Archie, we shall all be going ashore to-morrow, I suppose," said she.

"No doubt."

"And I dare say," she added, fixing her clear, pretty, shrewd eyes on him, "that you will be going away to the Club with those young fellows, and we shall see nothing of you."

"We shall be all over the place, I suppose," he answered. "Most likely I shall lunch at the Club. Graham can put me down; he is still a member, isn't he?"

"It would be a good deal more sensible-like," said his sister, "if you gave us lunch at a hotel."

"I?" he cried, with a laugh. "I like that! Considering my income, and Inverstry's income, a proposal of that kind strikes one with a sort of coolness."

"I didn't mean Jim and me only," said Mrs. Graham, sharply. "Jim can pay for his own luncheon, and mine too. Why don't you ask the Winterbournes?"

This was a new notion altogether.

"They wouldn't come, would they?" he said, diffidently. "It is not a very long acquaintance. Still, they seem so friendly—and I'd like it awfully—if you think you could get Miss Winterbourne to go with you. Do you think you could, Polly? Don't you see, we ought to pay them a compliment—they've taken Allt-nam-ba."

"Miss Winterbourne," said Mrs. Graham, distantly, "is going ashore with me to-morrow. Of course we must have lunch somewhere. If you men like to go to the Club, very well. I suppose we shall manage."

Well, perhaps it was only a natural thing to suggest. The Winterbournes had been kind to him. Moreover, women do not like to be left to walk up and down the Strada Reale by themselves when they know that their husbands and brothers are enjoying themselves in the Union Club. But it is probable that neither Mrs. Graham nor the young Master of Lynn quite fully recollected that attentions and civilities which are simple and customary on board ship—which are a necessity of the case (people consenting to become intimate and familiar through being constantly thrown together)—may, on land, where one returns to the conventionalities of existence, suddenly assume a very different complexion, and may even appear to have a startling significance.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"Water-colour paintings are seen to more advantage when arranged by water-colour painters, and without the proximity of oil-colour works, than under any other conditions." Such was the modest plea for existence put forward by the founders of this Society in 1804. The names of the four artists with whom the proposal for the formation of such a Society originated deserve, we think, to be respectfully commemorated, for they certainly did one piece of good work in their time. They were Samuel Shelly, W. F. Wells, W. H. Pyne, and Robert Hills. Shelly was a distinguished miniature painter, with a great practice in that branch of art. He produced also many elaborate classical compositions, on a large scale, on ivory. Wells was for twenty years Professor of Drawing at Addiscombe. He was a most intimate friend of Turner's, and will be ever remembered as having suggested to him the idea of the Liber Studiorum. It was at Wells' house in Kent that Turner, while staying with him on a visit, made the first four drawings for that work. Robert Hills has left no mean monument of his industry and ability in his 1200 etchings of animal life, which are well known to artists and art-collectors. Of Pyne we only know that he was much employed by publishers of illustrated books, and that he showed literary as well as artistic talent. He was the editor of the "Somerset House Gazette, a Weekly Miscellany of the Fine Arts," and author of "Wine and Walnuts," and various other works. Among the twelve artists who associated themselves with these four, and actually produced the first exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, were George Barrett, William Havell, John Glover, and John Varley; and from that time forward one great or noted name succeeds another in its catalogues in a way which shows how perfectly its founders had met a want, and how the Society grew with the growth of an art which was truly a national one. It is, in fact, the only one in which Continental artists freely admit our supremacy. From the nature of the medium, the chief strength of the Society at first lay in landscape. English weather—and English endurance and love of it and of outdoor life generally, as well as the romantic admiration of striking natural scenery which was so marked a characteristic of the poetry of that time, found simple and straightforward expression in the art of the water-colourist, and especially in that of David Cox. Although the fame of this great artist—chief of all sketchers and impressionists as it is the fashion to call him now—has gradually outshone that of most of his contemporaries, he was during his life only one of many celebrated landscapists who were also members of the Society. Robson, Dewint, Barrett, Prout, Copley Fielding, either preceded him by a few years or were his contemporaries. They were the products of the same time and of similar circumstances—but what a pleasant diversity there was in the lines which they took, and in the sentiment which they put into their work! The Society had its great figure-painters also, whose art was as distinctly the art of water-colourists as that of their fellows in landscape. Cattermole and old William Hunt for example—how strangely their work would contrast with anything which any figure-painters do now! Passing on to a later date, we find the splendid name of J. F. Lewis on its rolls, and later still that of Frederick Walker, the influence of whose genius is powerful with us to this day.

A Society with a history which is to so great an extent the history of water-colour painting in England, could not but be marked out as one on which the responsibilities, as well as the honours of leadership, must ultimately rest. Although it was not the only Society to which water-colour art is indebted (the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours was founded about the year 1831, and was the home of many eminent artists), yet the long succession of artists of the highest rank which we have just cited gave the elder Society a pre-eminence which it never lost, and to be one of its members was to a water-colourist what R.A.-ship was to a painter in oils. For nearly eighty years it did its duty quietly and steadily, cultivating its own branch of art to the utmost of its power, unaided by the State, and unrewarded save by public favour. Its endeavour has been to maintain and keep before the world a standard of excellence in water-colour work which was fixed by the great masters of the art, all of whom, with one most illustrious exception, were its own sons. Now that her Majesty has thought well to bestow on its members and associates an honour which makes them equal officially, in their respective ranks, to their brethren of the Royal Academy, we rejoice in the compliment which has been paid to all water-colour painters, and look forward to a period of increased vigour and of activity in a wider range on the part of the representative Society. There are not a few circumstances in the present state of English art which make this bestowal of honours by her Majesty of peculiar fitness and importance. All art in England, for better or worse, is moving rapidly. Aims and methods, subjects and treatment, are all changing together. Foreign influences are becoming powerful indeed. We will not say, with the satirist,

Jam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes;

for the "Orontes" in this case brings with it some good qualities which it may be well for us to recognise as good; but we do say that English art (and English water-colour art most of all) has a character of its own which we ought to keep pure and undefiled. The very heart and strength of our landscape-painting, at least, whether we take Turner or Cox as its chief exponent, lie in water-colour work; and the Society which

may fairly be credited with the guardianship of the best traditions of the art will now doubtless carry into effect a long-cherished wish to teach it by actual tuition, as well as by the exhibition of good work on its walls.

In this and all other respects we are convinced that the Royal Water-Colour Society will act in a manner worthy of its position, and that energy, liberality, and large-mindedness will mark its use of these new honours. It is a matter of common report that an invitation to join the members of the "Institute" in becoming, with them, tenants of new galleries in a building which has lately been erected in Piccadilly by a limited liability company, was declined. It was hardly likely that, with the best goodwill in the world, the elder Society would be willing to cast in its lot with the younger, so as to share in what seemed, no doubt, to the majority of its members, a business adventure, involving risk and anxiety, and that of an inartistic kind. It is, however, most unlikely (as it would be deeply to be regretted) that any such occurrence will prevent or hinder the cordial co-operation, for the advancement of their common art, of our foremost body of painters in water-colours and of any institution or society of artists which has the same object in view.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, BART., M.P.

The entrance of Sir Charles Dilke into the Cabinet, with the office of President of the Local Government Board, for which he has exchanged that of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a political step in advance for the Liberal Administration. Sir Charles Dilke has been generally regarded, in association with Mr. Chamberlain, as representing the more Radical section of the Ministerial Party. He has shown, however, in his post at the Foreign Office, and especially in his replies to frequent questions, concerning Egypt and other foreign affairs, addressed to Government in the House of Commons, a high degree of shrewdness, tact, and Parliamentary dexterity, which may have seemed to prove his qualifications for a Cabinet Minister. Sir Charles was born at Chelsea on Sept. 4, 1843, eldest son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P. for Wallingford, who bore a very active part in the arrangements for the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862; in the establishment, with the late Sir Henry Cole, of the South Kensington Museum; and in the management of the estates belonging to the Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 at Kensington. The late Baronet was son of Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, an accomplished literary critic, the founder and proprietor of the *Athenæum*, which journal still belongs to the present head of the family. The newly appointed Cabinet Minister, who is thus not yet forty years of age, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he gained honours in the faculty of Laws, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. In 1866 and the following year he travelled extensively, through Canada and the United States, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, and India, visiting every colonial province of the British Empire, as well as nearly every State of the American Union. The results of his statistical and political inquiries were published in 1868, in two volumes, entitled "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-Speaking Countries"; which obtained much success, passing through four editions in the first year, and being also reprinted in America. In November, 1868, he was elected for the newly constituted borough of Chelsea and Kensington, by a large majority over Dr. W. Howard Russell, the well-known writer of military narratives. Sir Charles Dilke, in the following year, succeeded to the baronetcy, upon the death of his father. He was last week re-elected, for the fourth time, by the same constituency of Chelsea, and without opposition, after delivering a series of speeches that show a high degree of political ability, and a complete mastery of the urgent problems of local government and local taxation, the county franchise, and the redistribution of electoral power, which are understood to come within the scope of Liberal domestic policy at the present time.

ARABI PASHA LEAVING EGYPT.

Arabi Pasha was deported from Egypt, with the other leading men of his party, on the 27th ult., embarking at Suez for his appointed residence in Ceylon. We give an illustration of this scene, from a Sketch by Major D. L. Brain, King's Own Regiment, who happened to be at Suez en route to Bombay. The Egyptian political exiles whom he saw there going on board ship were "Ahmed Arabi, the Egyptian," late Minister of War and Marine; Abdellal Helmi, the General who commanded at Damietta; General Ali Fehmi; Mahmoud Fehmi, late Minister of Public Works; Toulba Osmat, General of Brigade; Yakoub Sami, late Sub-Minister of War; and Mahmoud Sami, late President of the Council of Ministers. They left Cairo on the 26th, at eleven o'clock in the evening, under guard of an escort of twenty-five men of the 60th Rifles commanded by Major Fraser, and ten Egyptian soldiers, with two Egyptian officers. The prisoners were accompanied by five of their wives; but Arabi's present wife, who is the daughter of a Bedouin chief, was prevented by indisposition from going with him. His son-in-law, and several of his young children by a former marriage, went in this party; there were ten female attendants, and a number of men-servants, making in all fifty-eight persons. The arrangements at Suez, and along the railway from Cairo to that port, were under the direction of Morice Bey, who was once a Major in the Royal Marines, but is now Inspector of Coastguards in the service of the Khedive's Government. The train proceeded by way of Tel-el-Kebir, where it stopped an hour, and reached Suez at eight o'clock in the morning. The steam-ship *Mareotis*, of the Clan Line, was at the quay of the outer basin, ready to receive the passengers. Captain Bloomfield and Morice Bey had made all needful preparations for their comfort; and, in a very short time, the Egyptian political exiles were in quiet occupation of the saloon, while the ladies retired to their cabins. They were very desirous to have their children kept in good order. To ensure complete privacy, no other person was allowed to go below while the ship remained in port; and the prisoners were ordered not to appear on deck; but the people of Suez did not show the slightest curiosity about them. There were scarcely half a dozen persons about the ship, except those who were going on the voyage. A guard of Egyptian Marines was posted at the gangway, and at the companion ladder to the saloon. By a singular coincidence, at the opposite side of the wharf, a hundred yards distant, there was a vessel with six or seven hundred men of the 1st Egyptian regiment, formerly commanded by Arabi, now about to proceed to the Soudan. A crowd of those soldiers, who had shared in the defeat of Tel-el-Kebir, was on the deck of the vessel; but they showed no token of feeling upon this occasion. The work of putting on board the luggage belonging to the exiles and their families, consisting of miscellaneous articles of clothing and furniture, which had filled five railway vans, went on till eleven o'clock. At one in the afternoon, the steamer left the port of Suez, and went down the Red Sea. Arabi and his companions were safely landed on the 10th inst. at Colombo, in Ceylon.



The Hanging Committee of the Water Colour Society.
April 11th, 12th, 13th & 14th 1876

Drawn by John Gilbert. and presented by him to the Water Colour Society
July 1877.

SWAIN SC



THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES DILKE, BART., M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.



ARABI PASHA EMBARKING AT SUEZ FOR CEYLON.

OBITUARY.

REV. SIR FREDERICK VINCENT, BART.

The Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, eleventh Baronet, of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, died on the 9th inst., at Cannes, France. He was born Jan. 8, 1798, the second son of Mr. Henry Dormer Vincent, who was second son of Sir Francis Vincent, the seventh Baronet. The deceased Baronet's mother, Isabella, was daughter of the Hon. Felton Hervey, a younger son of the first Earl of Bristol. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1819, entered holy orders, and became Rector of Shifnold, Sussex, and afterwards a Canon of Chichester. In 1880, at the decease of his cousin, Sir Francis Vincent, tenth Baronet, M.P., he succeeded to the baronetcy, conferred, in 1820, on Sir Francis Vincent, M.P. for Surrey, temp. Charles I. He married, first, Oct. 26, 1826, Louisa, daughter and coheir of Mr. John Norris, of Huggenden Manor, Bucks; and secondly, Sept. 4, 1844, Maria Copley, daughter of Mr. Robert Herries Young, and had issue by both marriages. The eldest son, by his first wife (who died May 23, 1841), is the Rev. Sir William, now twelfth Baronet, and the eldest surviving son of his second marriage is Mr. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations.

SIR SAMUEL MARTIN.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, Knt., P.C., LL.D., M.P. for Pontefract 1847 to 1850, and one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer from 1850 to 1874, died on the 9th inst. He was born in 1801, in the county of Londonderry, the son of Mr. Samuel Martin, of Culmore, Newtownlimavady, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1821. In 1830 he was called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple, obtained a silk gown in 1843, and was raised to the Bench in 1850. He had previously sat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest. He married, Aug. 28, 1838, Frances Homera, eldest daughter of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and was left a widower April 19, 1874, with an only daughter, Frances Arabella, wife of Mr. Edward Macnaghten, Q.C., M.P. for county Antrim. This eminent Judge and lawyer was esteemed not only for his great forensic abilities, but also for his genial and popular manners. He took particular interest in questions connected with the Turf. He was knighted in 1850, and sworn of the Privy Council in 1874.

MR. JAMES WHITE.

Mr. James White, Member for Brighton in the Liberal interest from 1860 to 1874, and for Plymouth from 1875 to 1880, died on the 9th inst., at his residence in Thurloe-square, South Kensington, in his seventy-fourth year. He was second son of Mr. William White, of Tulse-hill, Surrey, by Susanna, his wife, daughter of Mr. E. Weeks. He was for many years engaged in commercial pursuits in the City of London, principally with China. In 1835 he became an Alderman of London, and in 1851 resigned the Aldermanic gown. He married, in 1833, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Addison Lind, of Jamaica.

MR. C. J. BARNETT.

Mr. Charles James Barnett, formerly M.P. for Maidstone, J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, died at his residence in Brighton on the 31st ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was the eldest son of Mr. James Barnett, at one time M.P. for Rochester, and sat himself in the House of Commons on the Liberal interest 1830 to 1831 and 1832 to 1835. He married, June 29, 1839, Sabine Louisa, daughter of Sir William Curtis, second Baronet.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Francis Ker Fox, M.D., of Brislington House, near Bristol, on the 7th inst., in his seventy-ninth year.

Dr. Jonathan Wybrants, Coroner for Somerset, on the 1st inst., at Shepton Mallet, in his sixty-sixth year.

The present Earl of Stamford does not succeed to the earldom of Warrington. That title is now extinct. His Lordship is simply Earl of Stamford and Baron Grey of Groby.

General Robert Griffiths Lewis, late of the 31st Regiment Madras Light Infantry, son of Captain Frederick Lewis, R.N., on the 29th ult., at Bangalore.

The Right Hon. Rosamond, Dowager Lady Tredegar, mother of the present Lord Tredegar, daughter of General Godfrey Basil Mundy, and granddaughter of the great Admiral Lord Rodney.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring-Rice (Elizabeth Margaret), widow of the Hon. Charles Spring-Rice, and eldest daughter of Mr. William Marshall, M.P., of Halsteads and Patterdale Hall, Cumberland, on the 11th inst., at Queen's-gate.

Mr. Arthur Prime, of Walberton, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., late 5th Dragoon Guards, on the 10th inst., in his sixty-third year. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Prime, of Walberton, M.P. for West Sussex, whose grandfather, Sir Samuel Prime, Knt., was King's Ancient Serjeant.

Alice Louisa, Lady Campbell-Orde, on the 7th inst., at Kilmorey, Lochgilphead, N.B., aged forty-one. She was only daughter of Mr. Charles Atticus Monck, and sister of Sir Arthur Edward Middleton, Bart., late M.P. for Durham, and was married, July 17, 1862, to the present Sir John William Powlett Campbell-Orde, Bart., by whom she leaves three sons and two daughters.

The Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain and Secretary of the Royal Association of the Deaf and Dumb, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Smith was the first clergyman ordained to the pastoral charge of the deaf and dumb, and was set apart for this special duty by the late Archbishop of Canterbury. By his exertions St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street, was built, and missions and similar agencies were started.

Mr. Robert Ward, printer and journalist, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the removal of the stamp duty on newspapers, Mr. Ward started the *North of England Advertiser*, which has a wide circulation, especially in country districts. He was the author of a voluminous essay on the "Constitution of the Earth," a volume entitled the "Fallacies of Teetotalism," and was editor of the journal above named. At the time of his death Mr. Ward was making preparations to print a memorial edition of the works of Thomas Bewick, to whom he was related.

The annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held last week at the General Post Office—Mr. W. H. Haines presiding. The report, read by Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., the hon. secretary, stated that the interest evinced by the Civil Service in the life-boat cause had not diminished during the past year, the subscribers having numbered 6400, being an increase of 860 on any previous year, and the hope was expressed that in the course of a few months the fund would be able to endow, at a cost of £1000, its boat Civil Service No. 3, stationed at Port Patrick; after which the committee proposed to extend the usefulness of this work by raising the necessary sum for the purchase of a fourth life-boat for the English coast. The three boats of the fund have up to the present time attended twenty-seven wrecks, saved five vessels and 149 lives.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J.R. (Baltimore).—Accept our cordial thanks for your courteous letter and the inclosures. Your reasonable good wishes are heartily reciprocated.
A.P.M. (Kingston, Jamaica).—We greatly regret the ill fate that has befallen your city, and have directed attention to the subject of your letter below.
A.B. (Jersey).—It is understood that the match has been deferred from circumstances over which the players have no control.
L.L. (New Brighton).—Thanks for the problem.
A.E. (Clifton).—No. 2028 cannot be solved by any one of the seven ways you suggest. See the true solution below.
W.B. (Stratford).—Your problem is still under examination, and if found correct it shall appear.
A.L.O.P.E.Z. (Brussels).—We require the name and address of a contributor before examining problems.
F.O.N.H. (Liverpool).—We are obliged for your promise of further contributions and good wishes.
M.C.B. (Problem No. 2028).—This cannot be solved in the way you propose.
E.J.P. (Haarlem).—Thanks for the problem. It shall be examined.
PROBLEM No. 2026.—Several correspondents have directed our attention to 1. Kt to K4th as a defence to the author's attack in this problem. The variation shall be examined.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2022 and 2023 received from D.A. Balakrishna (Tyr), and S. Subramania (Tyr) (Madras).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2027 received from Lavinia Grove (Camden), E.L.G. Emile Frau, and Fred Young (Ryde).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2028 received from A.F.W. (Cambridge), E.L.G. R.H. Brooks, Emile Frau, A. Chapman, A.H. Mann, G.T.B. Kyngdon, William Scott, and A. Becker.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2029 received from H.B. Jumbo, E.L. Hopkins, New Forest, G.T.P. Alfred Robinson, E. Casella (Paris), L. Falcon (Antwerp), A.R. Street, Shadforth, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Smutch, H. Blacklock, A. Becker, C.O.M. (Dundee), R.T. Kemp, Schmucke, Dr. F. St. Julia, Short, H.K. Awdry, Donald Mackay, J. Brandreth, S. Lowndes, G.W. Law, F.B. Duff, F.B. Grant, A. White, Jupiter Junior, H. Reeve, G. Seymour, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Ben Nevis, R. Ingersoll, Aaron Harper, A. Wignmore, L. Wymann, F. Ferris, J.R. (Edinburgh), B.H.C. (Salisbury), F.M. (Edinburgh), Hereward, A.F.W. (Cambridge), N.S. Harris, Leslie Lachlan, A.W. Scrutton, C.W. Milsom, R. Jessop, R.H. Brooks, S.R. Schofield, H. Huskisson, J. Hands (Loughborough), W. Dewse, W.F.R. (Swansea), T.H. Holdron, H.L.G. A.H. Mann, W. Hillier, J.G. Anstee, N.H. Mullen, M.O'Halloran, G. Fosbrooke, H. Springthorpe, L.L. Greenaway, H.H. Noyes, C.S. Wood, E. Louden, T.R. Dyer, Cant, Fred Young (Ryde), F.G. Fedden, A. Chapman, E.M. Windus, W. Biddle, E.E.H. W.R. Todd, and E.J. Posno (Haarlem).

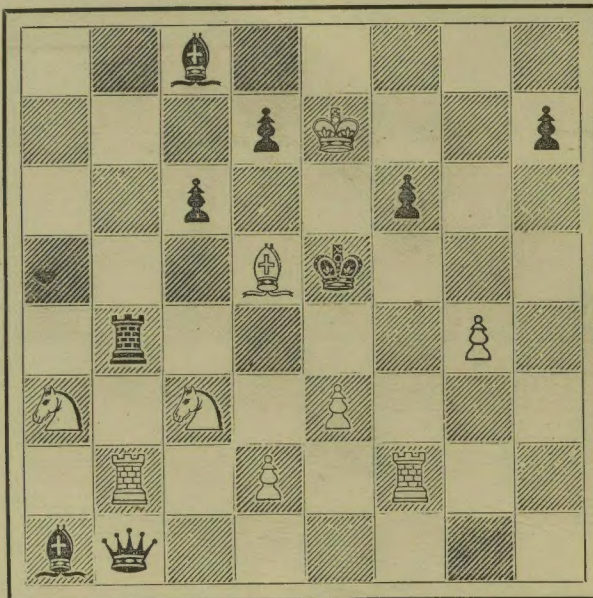
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2028.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q7th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2031.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

A smart Skirmish between Messrs. THOROLD and GUNSBURG.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. B takes Kt	Q takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	6. K takes Kt	Kt takes K P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	7. P to Q 4th	
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	8. B to K B 4th	B to K 2nd
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	9. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	10. P takes B P	P takes K P
7. P to Q 4th	K takes Kt	11. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
8. B to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	12. P takes P (at K 4th)	Kt to K B 3rd
9. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	13. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P takes B P	P takes K P	14. P to B 3rd	R to B sq
11. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	15. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
12. P takes P (at K 4th)	Kt to K B 3rd	16. R takes R	Q takes R
13. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B takes P	
14. P to B 3rd	R to B sq		
15. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 4th		
16. R takes R	Q takes R		
17. B takes P			

An unusual slip for Mr. Thorold. It gives Black an immediate advantage, of which he quickly avails himself.

17. B takes P. A highly ingenious coup, to which White has no satisfactory answer.

20. P takes Kt. Q to B 4th (ch). 21. K to Kt 2nd. Kt to B 5th (ch). 22. K to B sq. P to Kt 6th. 23. Q to B 3rd. P to Kt 7th (ch). 24. K to K sq. P to Kt 8th (ch). 25. B to B sq. Q (B 4th) to B 7th (ch). 26. Q takes Q. Kt to Q 6th (ch), and White resigned.

Our problem this week gained the first prize in the tourney of the Chess Monthly. The judges' report praises it highly, and our own examination fully confirms their view.

A match between the Knight Class of the City Club and a picked team of the North London Club was played at the rooms of the former on the 10th instant. There were twelve competitors on each side, and the play ended in favour of the suburban amateurs, who scored seven to the adversary's five.

THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

The disastrous effects of the inundation of the Rhine, which have recently been mentioned in every newspaper, were more especially to be witnessed in the Ried district, above Mayence, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the neighbourhood of Worms and Mannheim. It was the sudden melting of the winter snows in the Alpine region of Switzerland, from the extreme mildness of the season there, which had swollen the river to such a degree. At Bodenheim, near Mayence (Mainz), seventy houses were swept away in a very short time, the water standing 11 ft. deep in the streets. We are requested to say that Mr. Schöller, the burgomaster of that place, will most thankfully receive any gifts of money to relieve the sufferers. Mr. E. Hellmer, of 42, Great Tower-street London, has also desired us to commend to public bounty, which we trust will not fail, the subscription in aid of many hundreds of distressed families. He has furnished us with Sketches, drawn by Mr. A. Krauss on the spot, showing the lamentable scenes of the inundation in the villages of Dornberg, Gross-Geran, Wallerstadt, and Astheim, extending nine or ten miles from the banks of the Rhine over a fertile and beautiful country. The amount of misery, the severe hardships and peril of actual starvation endured by the unfortunate people, and the destruction of rural property, cannot be reckoned with certainty, but thousands of them have lost their all; and it is a case demanding help not only from other parts of Germany, but from the benevolence of England and other European nations.

In Austria and Hungary, likewise, the overflow of the Danube has caused similar devastation; it has been most destructive in the Hungarian town of Raab, some fifty miles below Pressburg, at the confluence of the Schütt and the Raab

rivers with the Danube; and again at Mohacs, which is situated more than a hundred miles southward of Buda-Pesth, amidst several large streams or channels of the main river. Some of our Illustrations, presented on another page of this week's paper, show the floods at those places, where there has been great loss of life, and a large number of houses are destroyed; other Sketches represent the scenes of inundation in the neighbourhood of Vienna. A large part of the Prater, which is the Hyde Park of Vienna, was under water; the railway terminus was flooded, and a railway viaduct near the Danube was carried away. The deer of the parks, and other wild animals, came into the villages for shelter, but some remained on the small islands, where they were almost starved.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1879) of Mr. John Walker, late of The Woodlands, Acton, who died on Sept. 18 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Eliza Howard Walker, the widow, John Howard Walker, the son, and George Summers, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £115,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, and, during widowhood, the personal use and enjoyment of his plate, furniture, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, and such annual sum, not exceeding £2000, as will be sufficient to keep up his domestic establishment in the same style as he was in the habit of doing. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for all his children equally.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissary Court of Elgin and Nairn, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Nov. 5, 1881) of Mr. Robert Archibald, formerly of Devonvale, Tillicoultry, but late of Cluny Bank, Forres, who died on Sept. 24 last, granted to Mrs. Mary Ann Gibson or Archibald, the widow, and William Archibald, John Whitehead Archibald, and Robert Bruce Archibald, the sons, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 15th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland being over £76,000.

The will (dated March 9, 1882) of Mr. Henry Alcock, late of No. 7, Delamere-terrace, Bayswater, and of No. 86, Avenue Kleber, Paris, who died on Nov. 10 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Richard Leckonby Hothersall Phipps, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £54,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 upon trust for his brother Walter; £8000 upon trust for his sister Mrs. Woolnough; £4000 upon trust for each of his sisters Miss Belle Anne Alcock, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Doxat, and Mrs. Pugh; £1000 to his sister Mrs. Phipps; and there are other legacies to his mother, sisters, and brothers-in-law. The residue of his property he gives to his said brother Walter.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1881), with a codicil (dated June 2, 1882), of Mr. Daniel Biddle, late of No. 68, Finchley New-road, who died on Nov. 9 last, at No. 33, Wimpole-street, was proved on the 21st ult. by George Phillips, and Frederick William Biddle, the son, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £51,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Maria Biddle, £250, and his household furniture and effects; £2500 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Farrer; £5000 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Phillips; and legacies to sons and others. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; in the event of her marrying again an annuity is substituted for such life interest, and, subject thereto, for his sons Frederick William Biddle and Frederick Hayward Biddle, and his daughters, Mrs. Farrer and Mrs. Phillips.

The will of the Rev. Nicholas Germon, late of Barn Hare, Edenbridge, Kent, Rector of St. Peter's, Mosley-street, Manchester, and formerly Head Master of the Manchester Grammar School, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Charles Henry Germon, late 9th Regiment, the son, and Mrs. Susan Jane Gore, the wife of the Rev. Charles Frederick Gore, Vicar of Edenbridge, the daughter of the testator, two of the executors. The personal estate was sworn at £42,477 19s. 3d. By his will the testator bequeathed legacies of £200 to his son-in-law, the said Charles Frederick Gore; of £100 to his daughter-in-law, Edith, the wife of the said Lieutenant-Colonel Germon; and of £10 10s. to each of his nieces, Louisa Garratt, Mary Ann Germon, and Susan Bragg. He also gave £400 to the Rector of St. Peter's, Mosley-street, Manchester, in trust, to expend the income in the purchase of coals, food, fuel, or clothing for the needy poor of such parish; the sum of £200 to the Rector of the parish of Mortonhamstead, in Devonshire (the testator's native parish), on a similar trust, for the poor of such parish; and the sum of £100 to the Vicar of Edenbridge, Kent, in trust, to apply the income for the benefit of the poor of that parish. £5000 and a moiety of the residue are settled upon Mrs. Susan Jane Gore, and the other moiety of the residue is bequeathed to the said Lieutenant-Colonel Germon. The realty is settled upon Lieutenant-Colonel Germon with remainders over.

The will and four codicils of Mr. Henry Bell, M.D., late of No. 3, Raby-place, Bath, who died on Sept. 20 last, have been proved at the Bristol district registry by William Henry Bell and James Vincent Bell, M.D., the nephews, and James Clark, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the English Congregational Building Society; £200 to the Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund; and there are numerous gifts to relatives and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to the children of his brother John (except Thomas, whom he has otherwise benefited) and the children of his brother William.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1831) of the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester Cathedral, who died on Nov. 18 last, at The Precinct, Rochester, was proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Mary Anne Hawkins, the widow, Francis Vaughan Hawkins, the nephew, and the Rev. John Buckle, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £29,000. The testator leaves all his freehold and copyhold lands at Shelton, Hardwick, and Redenhall, or elsewhere in the county of Norfolk, to his son, Caesar Richard Hawkins; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated June 6, 1879), with three codicils (dated Oct. 4, 1880; and Feb. 22 and July 31, 1882), of Mr. Abram Bass, late of Moat Bank, Winhill, Derbyshire, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Sir Michael Arthur Bass, Bart., the nephew, and George Lowe, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £17,000. The testator leaves legacies to his executors, relatives, friends, servants, and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his son, Roger Bass.

A model of the memorial statue of the late Mr. Street, R.A., has been temporarily placed in the corridor of the Royal Courts of Justice, close to the north balcony of the central hall.

ESPARTO is a Plant which grows wild, chiefly on the North African Coast, and renews its growth year by year from the same root. Some years ago it was discovered to have extraordinary value as a Fibre for the MAKING of PAPER, and was so rapidly recognised that in 1881, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the imports to this country reached a total of 190,000 tons.

THE FRANCO-ENGLISH TUNISIAN ESPARTO FIBRE SUPPLY COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL, £250,000, IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.
Present Issue £150,000 in 150,000 Shares of £1 each, in which are included the Shares to be issued to the Vendor.
Payable, 2s. 6d. on application, 5s. on Allotment, and further calls may be required; one Month's notice of call at least being given.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the EARL DE LA WARR, Buckhurst Park, Sussex, and 60, Grosvenor-street, W., Chairman.
Admiral Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., D.C.L., 9, Queen's-gate, S.W.
The Hon. Algernon Henry Bourke, 55, Jermyn-street, S.W.
Count de Maugny, Director of the National Company of Public Works, 72, Rue Mozart, Paris.
Andrew Leslie, Esq., J.P., Coxlodge Hall, Northumberland, and Hebburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
W. Wright, Esq., Moor House, Brentford, and 57, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Alfred Edwards, Esq., of Lloyd's, and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

Monsieur René Duplessis (Chevalier of the Legion of Honour), Paris (to join the Board after Allotment).

Alfred Matzei, Esq., LL.D., 6, Pump-court, Temple, E.C.

Charles Light, Esq., 20, Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Edward Jordan Hough, Esq., Leadenhall House, Leadenhall-street, E.C., the Vendor to the Company, will join the Board as Managing Director after Allotment.

STANDING COUNSEL AT TUNIS.

A. M. Broadley, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, London, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the Consular Courts at Tunis.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Gush and Phillips, 3, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Henry Bishop, Esq., F.C.A. (of the firm of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co.), 41, Coleman-street, E.C.
Thomas Young Strachan, F.C.A. (of the firm of Messrs. Strachan, Hill, and Co.), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BANKERS.

The National Provincial Bank of England, London.

SECRETARY: Robert Watson Surtees, Esq.

OFFICES: Leadenhall House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

By a Concession, dated June 12, 1881, his Royal Highness the Duc de Nemours granted to M. Duplessis, a French subject and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, the exclusive right during a period of ninety-nine years of collecting and exporting the Esparto Grass grown in the territories of the Duches de Nemours, Aïcha, and Hadada, and of constructing such works as might be necessary for the transport and shipment of the same.

This Concession, owing to the magnitude of the interests involved, arising from the importance of the trade in Esparto Grass, was brought to the notice of Earl Grantville by Mr. De la Warr, and became the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the English and French Governments.

Subsequently to the date of this correspondence the French Protectorate has been established in Tunis; and whilst, on the one hand, the Government of her Britannic Majesty have withdrawn all opposition to the Concession, on the other hand, it has been ratified by the International Financial Commission, including the British Members now sitting in Tunis, and throughout it has received the cordial support of the French authorities.

All political difficulties being thus removed, this Company is formed for the purpose of carrying into execution a contract based on the aforesaid Concession; by virtue of which the Company will proceed at once to collect and export the Grass, the consideration to the Tunisian Government for this privilege being the payment of a fixed export duty, which is now 11s. per ton on the quantity shipped.

The importance of the Esparto trade will be understood when it is stated that the imports in 1881 of this Grass, which is now the material extensively used in the manufacture of paper in this country, exceeded 190,000 tons.

Of this quantity but a small proportion was drawn from the afore-mentioned districts, the difficulties of transport—which apply to all Esparto-growing districts, this Grass being found only far inland—having been sufficient hitherto to impede the development of the trade.

To obviate these difficulties, the present Government of Tunis, alive to the desirability of increasing its revenues by the proceeds of the Tax, as well as to the advantages generally to be derived from the introduction of capital into the country, has authorised the construction of a Railway and a Tramway from the Districts to the Port, and to facilitate this enterprise it remits now, and for the whole period of the concession, all Import Duties and Taxes on all Materials, Combustibles, Tools, or Machinery employed in building, keeping up, or working the Tramway or Railway, or any other work or construction, on the seashore, or elsewhere, necessary for carrying on the business of the Company under the Concession.

The Tunisian Government has also undertaken to open the Port of Skhirra to the Company, and to establish thereat a custom-house for the convenience of the company.

The ground between Skhirra and Bouhedma is practically flat for half the distance, and slightly undulating for the other half; it presents no engineering difficulties of any kind; the soil is light, and as no bridges and but few cuttings will be required, a tramway can be easily and cheaply constructed. One of the Directors, deputed by the Board and who has spent considerable time in Tunis in exploring the neighbourhood with a view to selecting the best line of communication, discovered the remains of an old Roman road, which, as would be expected, laid in the direction most favourable to easy transport. See plan of the district attached to the prospectus.

It is proposed to commence at once the construction of a tramway; the work could be completed in six months. By substituting this mode of conveyance for that at present in use—viz., by camels, it is estimated that a saving of 30s. per ton in the cost of transport will be effected. A further saving of 10s. per ton will arise from the permission granted to ship from the Port of Skhirra, instead of from the authorised ports of the country; Skhirra is the nearest port to Bouhedma and the coned districts, and it is the point to which the grass must first be conveyed; the cost of lighters and labour for this purpose would not be less than 10s. per ton, which by this concession will be avoided.

This Company possesses exclusively these advantages, which, applying as they do to an article the profit on which is materially affected by the cost of transport, cannot be overrated.

The Company will also establish a Hydraulic Press of the most efficient kind at the Port of Skhirra, in substitution for the hand presses now in use along the coast. By this means the Grass will be more closely compressed, with the result of effecting a saving in freight of at least 30 per cent.

The Directors consider that it will be for the interests of the Company to convey the Grass in their own steamers, as they will thus be independent of all restrictions of charter. They have therefore secured the option of purchasing at a valuation four suitable steamers of 250, 175, 140, and 650 tons respectively.

As regards the profits to be expected from the working of the Company, they must depend mainly on three considerations, viz.:—The quantity of Grass which can be shipped, the cost at which it can be delivered in the United Kingdom, and the price at which it can be sold on arrival.

As to the first of these, the Directors have satisfied themselves, from most careful investigations directed to be made on the spot and by testing the reliability of all the data they could collect, that from the district of Bouhedma alone 35,000 tons of Grass per annum may easily be collected. This quantity is within the amount estimated by the local authorities; but the Directors, in making their estimate, prefer to rely on 20,000 tons, in order to be well within the mark.

The cost of the Grass delivered in the United Kingdom will not exceed, it is believed, £3 10s. 6d. per ton. The following is the calculation, which has been based upon a careful estimate of detail:—

Picking	£ s. d.
Government Tax 12 0 per ton.
Carriage to Coast 11 0 "
Pressing and Shipping 0 0 "
Freight 0 10 "
Sundries 0 10 "
	£3 18 0

It may be mentioned that the estimated cost of picking is in excess of the rate at present being paid for Grass now in the course of delivery, for shipment under the arrangement which the Managing Director has already made, on behalf of this Company, with the native pickers.

Deducting from this estimate the freight and sundries—viz., £1—the cost on board at Tunis will be £2 18s. The average price of Bouhedma Grass, sold on board, for 1881 was £4 17s. 6d. The difference, £1 10s. 6d., is therefore a saving of transport charge in favour of this Company, and a corresponding advantage to it in competing in this market with shippers from other districts.

As regards the selling price of Esparto Grass on this side, the average price in Liverpool of 54s. (Gross) for 1882 has been £7 3s. 6d. per ton; its present price is £6 15s., but for the purpose of their calculation the Directors prefer to take the lower price of £6 per ton as one which, in average, is pretty sure to be maintained.

Under the terms of his Contract of Sale to Mr. Hough (who is the Vendor to the Company), and of his Contract with the Company, M. Duplessis, the original Concessionaire, is entitled to 35 per cent upon the profits derived by the Company in each year from the sale of Esparto Grass collected from the before-mentioned districts, after deducting working charges, including profit on pressing, shipping, and transporting the grass by means provided by the Company out of its own funds, as well as the expenses of transport and freight; all the foregoing charges and the profits upon such pressing, shipping, &c., being conclusively determined by a majority of the Directors. The profits accruing to the Company, including those arising from the use of the means alluded to, would, it is estimated, yield on the present issue of Share Capital (including the Shares to be allotted to the Vendor) a total return to the Shareholders of about 25 per cent; but it is right to remark that, while the Directors base their

calculations on 20,000 tons being shipped, they fully expect that the quantity will not be less than 30,000 tons. In that case the profits to the Shareholders would be proportionately increased. It must be borne in mind also that Bouhedma is only one of the four districts conceded, and that the other districts will subsequently be brought into operation, with the result of further developing the business of the Company.

Through the support of the French Minister resident in Tunis, it has been provided that all questions affecting this Concession shall be subjected to the jurisdiction of the French Courts, and the Government of the Bey has expressly submitted itself to such jurisdiction.

The advantages which the Arabs will derive from the operations of this Company—among other reasons, in consequence of the demand for their labour—have been fully recognised by all the local chiefs, as well as by the famous insurgent leader, Mahomed Ben Khalifa, who during his recent visit to Paris, was interviewed by one of the Directors.

The purchase-money to be paid by the Company to the Vendor for the Concession is £18,000 in cash, and £18,000 in fully-paid Shares of the Company. The Vendor has also contracted to sell to the Company certain land and buildings at Skhirra at the price they cost him, and to provide a press-house and hydraulic press for pressing and storing Esparto Grass, and to supply lighters and a steam-tug to the approval of the Directors, and to defray the expenses attending the installation of the Company. Apart from the Concession, these items are estimated to involve an actual cash expenditure by the Vendor of £15,000, of which he will receive but one-half in cash, the balance being satisfied to him by fully-paid Shares in the Company.

The only conflicts entered into are—

1. A Contract dated April 6, 1882, between Mons. René Duplessis (the original Concessionaire) of the one part, and Edward Jordan Hough of the other part.

2. An agreement varying the said Contract of April 6, 1882, and contained in two letters and a memorandum referred to in the said letters. The first of the said letters is dated Sept. 6, 1882, and addressed by M. René Duplessis to Dr. Matzei; and the second is dated Sept. 12, 1882, and addressed by Dr. Matzei to René Duplessis.

3. A Contract dated Sept. 21, 1882, between the Company of the first part, Edward Jordan Hough of the second part, and René Duplessis of the third part.

4. A Contract dated Sept. 21, 1882, between Edward Jordan Hough of the one part and the Company of the other part.

An English Translation of the Concession, and of the instrument of the ratification, and copies of the above contracts, letters, and memorandum may be seen at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

THE DARLING DOWNS AND WESTERN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED (QUEENSLAND).

Capital, £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £100 each, of which 6918 Shares have been allotted, and £35 per Share called and paid up, leaving a balance of £35 per Share uncalled.

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Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Brisbane.

Ed. R. Drury, Esq., Brisbane.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Eldonstone, Bart., Stirling, Bart., Glorat, N.B.

Marmaduke Bell, Esq., Fort St. George, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

W. Mackinnon, Esq., Chairman British India Steam Navigation Company, London.

Andrew McIlwraith, Esq., 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

COLONIAL DIRECTORS.

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Brisbane.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Brisbane.

BANKERS.

The Queensland National Bank, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.; and The British Linen Company Bank, Edinburgh, London, and Branches in Scotland.

The London Directors are prepared to receive applications for Debentures (of £100 each) to the extent of £150,000, being half of the authorised issue of £300,000, the other half having been placed in the Colony.

These Debentures are issued at par, and are repayable Dec. 31, 1895, and carry interest at 5 per cent from the date of subscription, payable half-yearly on June 30 and Dec. 31, either in London or Brisbane, or may be desired by the lender. They are a first charge upon all the real and personal property of the Company, both present and future.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Company's Bankers as above, and also at the office of the Company, 5, Fenchurch-street, where also the Forms of Debentures and Copy of Trust Deed can be seen as well as full particulars given.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Through which runs THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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MALTA, Corsica, Egypt, Constantinople, Italy, Greece, and Danube, by Fraissinet and Co.'s steamers. Prospectus and tariff of Smith, Sundus, and Co., Gracechurch-street; or Fraissinet and Co., 6, Place de la Bourse, Marseille.

MONACO.—The SUMMER BATHING SEASON is NOW OPEN.

The Sea Baths of Monaco are completely protected from the north winds, and the most healthful and enjoyable on the Mediterranean Coast.

The Grand Hôtel des Bains, upon the seashore, contains most comfortable and luxurious apartments for families at moderate prices.

Hot and Cold Salt and Fresh Water Baths, and Hydropathic Establishment. Tropical vegetation abounds, yet the temperature is maintained by the cool sea breezes.

MONACO is situated about 10 miles from Nice, and 20 minutes from Mentone, and vies with either town for its sanitary arrangements and healthful climate.

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Jardin Public. Cosmopolitan Hotel, formerly Chaum. with lift. Open all the year. Hôtel de l'Elysée, centre of Promenade des Anglais.—J. LAVIT, Directeur-Général.

PARIS.—Hôtel Maurice, Rue de Rivoli,

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Hydropathic Establishment, 5307 feet altitude. Climatic Station. Season June 15 to Sept. 15. Ferruginous springs. 100 cabins for bathers. Music daily. The Hotel Kurhaus adjoining.

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ST. RAPHAEL, between Hyères and Cannes.

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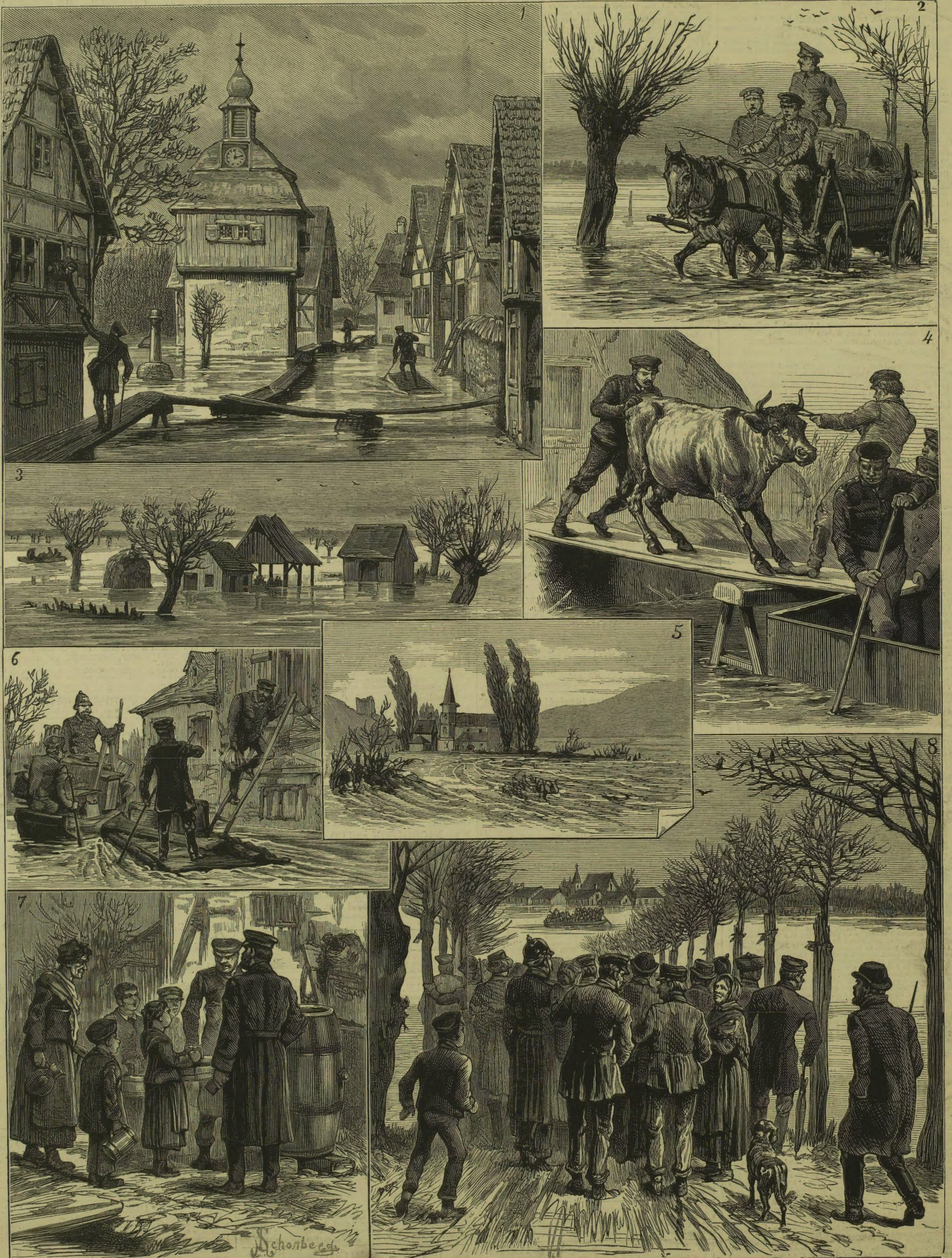
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